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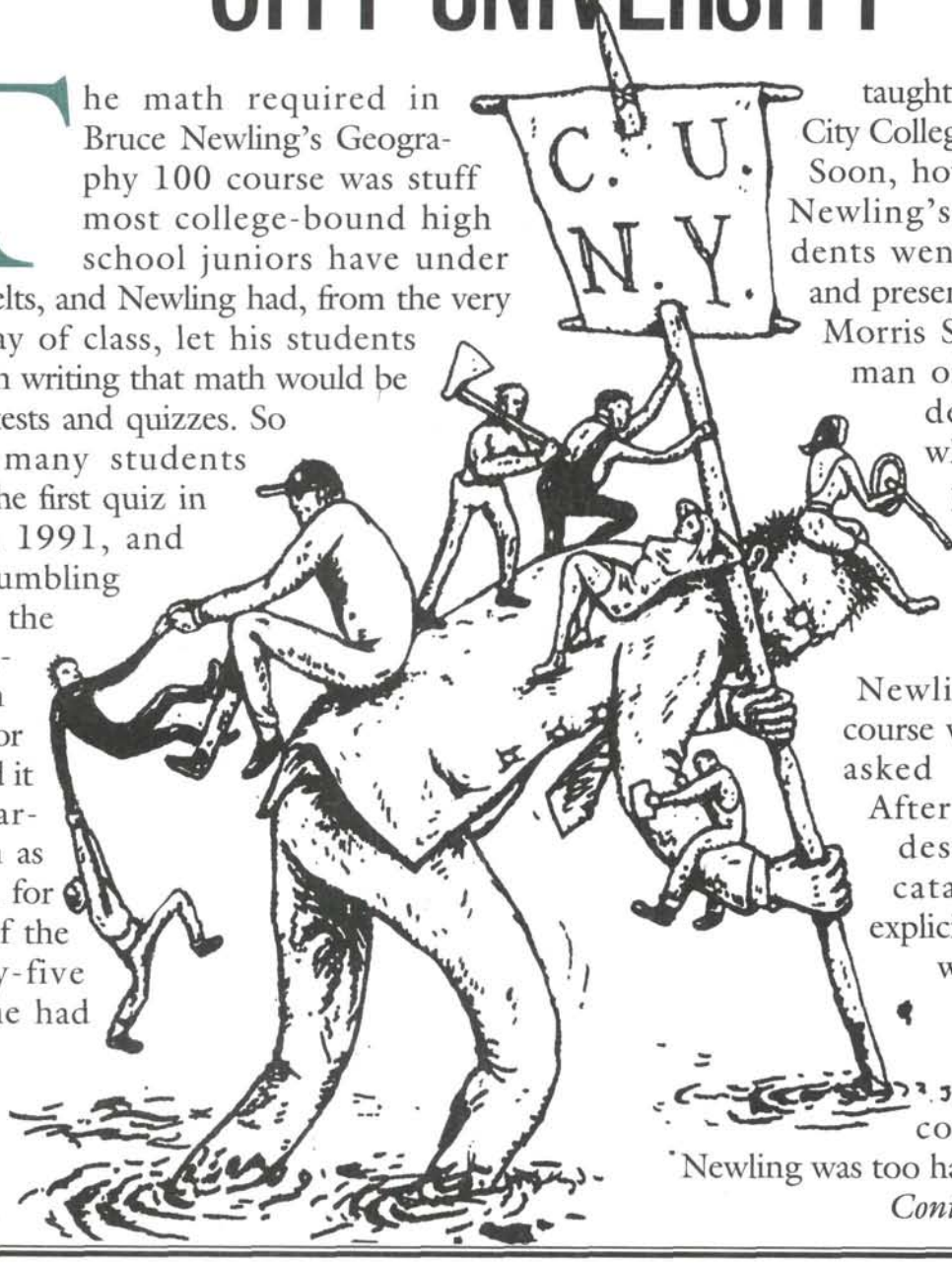
THE BATTLE FOR CITY UNIVERSITY



The math required in Bruce Newling's Geography 100 course was stuff most college-bound high school juniors have under their belts, and Newling had, from the very first day of class, let his students know in writing that math would be on all tests and quizzes. So when many students failed the first quiz in March 1991, and the grumbling began, the British-born professor ignored it and carried on as he had for most of the twenty-five years he had taught the course at the City College of New York.

Soon, however, eleven of Newling's seventeen students went over his head and presented a petition to Morris Silver, the chairman of the economics department, in which the geography course was taught. Silver was more sympathetic to their plight. Couldn't Newling teach the course without math? he asked the professor. After all, the course description in the catalogue did not explicitly say that math was required, and this wasn't the first time students had complained that Newling was too hard on them.

Continued on page 24

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Letters to the *Editor*

GOY VEY

I want to express my concern about a certain usage *Lingua Franca* validated in Stephen J. Simurda's article "The Impossible Presidency" [November/December 1992]. I find it troubling that *LF* promoted the term "goy" as a legitimate name for a group of people in the phrase "the Ur-symbols of goyish uncleanliness."

First, the term goy is a label which smothers the diversity of Christian, Muslim, Buddhist, and agnostic European Americans. The name goy is not an appropriate label for non-Jewish people. It smothers the ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity of non-Jewish people.

Second, using goy to label a large group of diverse people is a violation of their right of self-designation. Outside of a few cultish people, no one self-designates with goy. I believe that every group has the right to self-designate; no group has the right to name any other group.

Third, the term goy (like gentile) is well understood in Jewish circles as a degrading and demeaning term for non-Jewish people. All my Jewish European-American friends are unanimous on this point—goy and goyish are derogatory references.

In the future, please use the term non-Jewish to identify persons, foods, or other signifiers that are not Jewish.

Dale Warner, *San Jose, California*

As the writer of three articles on Brandeis University's tragic and discriminatory mistreatment of former president Evelyn Handler, I feel somewhat qualified to comment on "The Impossible Presidency."

The title is apt, and the overall thrust of the article correct in indicting such meddlesome Brandeis powers as founding president Abram Sachar. But many of its points are half-truths that are, unfortunately, worse than lies. In addition, the author's inadequate research facilitates his ignoring two elements: the serious culpability of a uniquely self-centered faculty in neglecting to face up to a strong president—when and if necessary—and a board of trustees cowed by a new breed of domineering business leaders who lack the humane, caring ethics of older generations of Brandeis trustees.

Despite the contention of the author, Evelyn Handler's accent, if she has any, is that of a New Yorker, not that of a Hungarian. The SAT scores of Brandeis students did not fall during Handler's term as president; they rose. As I taught on college campuses for more than three decades, and served as the president of the City College Faculty Senate during its greatest crisis in the late 1960s, I know there is hardly a campus that does not have one or more professors who view their president as "the Devil incarnate." But why ignore members of the computer science department, for example, who lauded Handler for her creativity and imaginative leadership in establishing this unit?

Why resort to tabloid ethics and indiscriminately quote a trustee who said, "She couldn't make a speech to save her ass"? During the last twenty years, I have heard Handler make consistently effective, if not dramatic, addresses before faculty and public audiences in the Northeast. How else explain the fact that she could move small and large groupings of Brandeis supporters to contribute in excess of $250 million within eight years, a phenomenal figure for this university?

As a result of my extensive research and interviewing, on and off campus, I must conclude that had Evelyn Handler been a man she would not stand accused today of being an autocrat, of being indelicate, and of being heavy-handed.

Bernard Bellush, *New York, New York*

Stephen Simurda replies:
I applaud Bernard Bellush's consistent defense of Evelyn Handler and his willingness to point out the "tragic and discriminatory mistreatment" she received. Anyone who read my article would agree that Handler got a raw deal at Brandeis. But if Bellush was hoping Handler would get an absolute

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exoneration, I'm afraid the facts just don't bear one out.

To go point by point: Bellush is right to quibble with my characterization of Handler's accent as being that of a Hungarian. Her accent definitely reflects her New York City upbringing, not her Hungarian birthplace. The error is due to a miscommunication between my editor and me, and I apologize. As to the question of SAT scores, my article says that they declined from 1988 to 1992. It does *not* state that they declined during Handler's presidency per se, although there was some overlap. I got those figures from David Gould, Brandeis's director of admissions, who told me that combined scores dropped from 1220 in 1988 to 1170 in 1992.

I cited Handler's efforts to create a computer science department in a very long and flattering list of her indisputable accomplishments.

As to the quote about Handler's abilities—or defects—as a speaker, several people I interviewed said public speaking was not her strong suit. The quote in my article Bellush cites came from a trustee whom Handler herself suggested I talk to.

In fact, when Handler gave me the names of people at Brandeis she thought would support her, I found that some on the list did but that others were decidedly mixed in their appraisal. I interviewed many past and present Brandeis employees who had serious questions about Handler's abilities as an administrator and manager. Few, if any, were unqualifiedly supportive in their assessments. I only reported what I consistently heard.

My article did correct many misconceptions about Handler's tenure and showed her to be the victim of forces that conspired against her in a particularly odious manner. In fact, my article was the most even-handed treatment Handler has received in the media. I'm sorry that Bellush can't see this.

I'm also sorry for Handler. There is no question that she landed in a snake pit when she arrived at Brandeis and that she did her best to overcome considerable obstacles to her success. But there is also no question that instead of adroitly putting people's fears to rest, she alienated many potential supporters with her overbearing style. For the sake of a great university, I hope all the venom at Brandeis has been used up. And I hope Handler can find a home at a more hospitable institution.

GRATING ROMANO

The lame attempt by your critic-at-large, Carlin Romano, to pillory Hilton Kramer and *The New Criterion* in the column "The Periodical Table" [November/December 1992] is not redeemed in any way by his use of gutter language. Apparently, Romano does not feel that a few examples of "inert prose," such as can be dredged up from the best contemporary magazines, are enough to shake anyone's faith in Kramer's editorial abilities. Romano vilifies Kramer as a hypocrite, a scoundrel, an ideologue, and a Red-baiter, but not before characterizing the literary slant of *The New Criterion* with what used to be called "fighting words." I hope that Kramer will not deign to respond to Romano's article. As for the Red-baiting charges, I suggest that the readers of *Lingua Franca* consult the September 1992 issue of *The New Criterion* to see how Kramer's remarks have been lifted out of context. I also hope Romano will read James Miller's article on Michel Foucault ["Beyond Good and Evil," November/December 1992] for an object lesson on the use of the semicolon, which use (good "which" or bad?) does not seem to hurt Miller's prose in the least. As for the fighting words, please cancel my subscription to *Lingua Franca*. Even in the Levant, where a mixed language is spoken, there are some things that are just not tolerated.

Robert M. Kornfeld, *Chicago, Illinois*

I wish to protest the scurrilities of "The Periodical Table," by Carlin Romano. I

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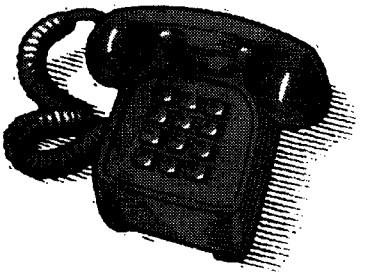

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Field *Notes*

TO THE FINLAND STATION

JUDGING FROM THE COURSE catalogue, "Imagologies," a seminar at Williams College team-taught by Williams philosopher of religion Mark Taylor and University of Helsinki philosophy department chairman Esa Saarien, might seem like your run-of-the-mill tour of postmodern culture, or, more specifically, of "the convergence of the information industry and electronic technology" which is "creating a culture of images in which the character of perception and even the nature of 'reality' are being altered."

But drop by an actual class meeting and you'll find this sign on the classroom door: *Do Not Enter. Telecourse in Progress.* And Saarien—an ex-rock star and a current media celebrity, a sort of Finnish Umberto Eco in lizard-skin boots—is hardly your average visiting scholar. In fact, he could hardly be said to be visiting at all. "Imagologies," it turns out, is a "global seminar," and Saarien and his eight Finnish students and Taylor and his ten American students come together not on either side's home turf, exactly, and not out of it, either, but somewhere not quite in between: in the nether mid-Atlantic regions of fiber-optic linkup.

Inside the Williamstown, Massachusetts, classroom, students, seated in a semicircle before a bank of monitors and video cameras, address—in English—subjects ranging from MTV to virtual reality to cyberwar. Participants on both sides of the ocean are a sundry lot—undergraduates and graduates, philosophers and electrical engineers—and throughout the course, they converse with one another via electronic mail and share research through a Hypercard program. Williams student Brian Malone explains that this profusion of formats has led to an exhausting explosion in coursework. In addition to his usual seminar assignments, Malone spends about an hour a day responding to the almost delirious flow of E-mail back and forth from Finland.

A sign reads: Do Not Enter. Telecourse in Progress.

Though a few students find the experience "solipsistic," discussions are frank and energetic. After one class in which Malone speaks of how "technology carves itself into our psyches," providing a new, "quasi-transcendental" ground for the real, a puzzled but not unsympathetic E-mail response is received: "That boy with the cap, he clearly has something to say, but I can't tell what it is."

There are other kinds of noise in the system. During the second video-linked class, when Taylor calls Helsinki, the camera finds the television station empty save for a stray technician, who explains that since Finland has just gone on daylight savings time, no one has arrived at the studio yet. Taylor begins a discussion of the day's reading—Jean Baudrillard—but is interrupted midway into an account of "the metaphysics of telepresence" by blank television monitors shivering into grids of color that gradually assemble themselves into an image of Saarien dressed in jeans and a short-sleeved Hawaiian shirt. Leaning over his desk, Saarien peers into the camera: "Mark? Mark, are you there? Can you hear me?"

Later, describing Plato's cave as an allegory for the

MOTIVATIONAL TAPE

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL YOU TEACHERS STRUGGLING TO GET THROUGH your students' papers. The 3M Company has just introduced under its Post-it brand name a new "sticker tape" bearing the pictures of elephants, bears, and apes together with inspirational messages like "Good Work!" and "Bright Idea!" Since all one has to do is tear the tape off the dispenser, we think this idea could be adapted to please all those senior professors who spend hours scribbling crabbed notes on mounting piles of amateur essays. Of course, the "six colorful theme patterns" (animals, excellence, ribbons, good work, music, and airplanes) on the 3M product may leave the more exacting paper-graders unsatisfied. So why not service them with tapes featuring, say, the image of Joan Scott and the phrase "Inadequately Theorized!" or of Camille Paglia ("Unforgivably Theorized!") or of Fred Jameson ("Insufficiently Historicized!") or of Donna Haraway ("Inaccurately Positioned!")? The possibilities are limitless, though one can hardly imagine doing without our favorite marginal figure: George Bush ("Awkward! Diction! Syntax!"). *—R.J. Lambrose*

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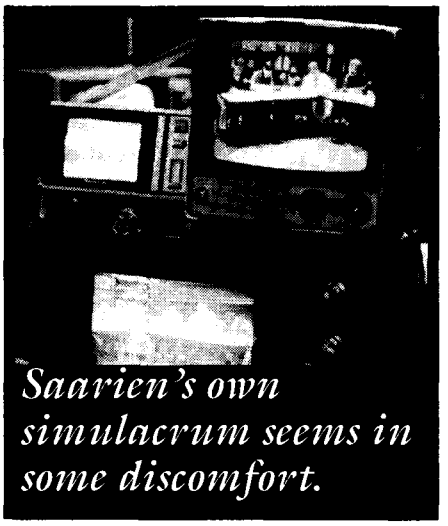
contemporary culture of simulacra, Saarien's own simulacrum seems to be in some discomfort. Though his English is flawless, Saarien's face periodically twitches, freezes, and otherwise offers an excellent imitation of Max Headroom—an unintended consequence of the quarter-second delay in data-compression technology.

The occasional glitch aside, the apparatus runs smoothly and is, according to Taylor, "far less intrusive than we'd thought." In fact, though the odd video imagery at first gives students a strange thrill, they swiftly grow so used to it they sometimes forget they're supposed to be analyzing the experience.

Such technological *bien-être* doesn't come cheap. Taylor and Saarien managed to wangle the loan of $40,000 worth of data-compression machinery to carry a digitized jet of information over everyday telephone lines, but the class also uses a battery of Williams's audiovisual equipment, including two video cameras, a sound mixer, two VHS decks, eight television monitors, and four mikes, as well as the technical services of people on either end. Plus, there's the cost of the long-distance calls to and from Helsinki, which is being picked up by Finnish Telecom.



Saarien's own simulacrum seems in some discomfort.

What does it all mean? Anyone interested in the answer to that question should stay tuned. Taylor and Saarien are co-authoring—via Internet—a book to be called *Imagologies,* which will combine essays, aphorisms, student commentary, and excerpts from media coverage of the project. Prospective publishers should take note: Taylor and Saarien conceive the project as an investigation of "what it would be like to write a book for a time in which no one has time to read books."

—*Shawn Rosenheim*

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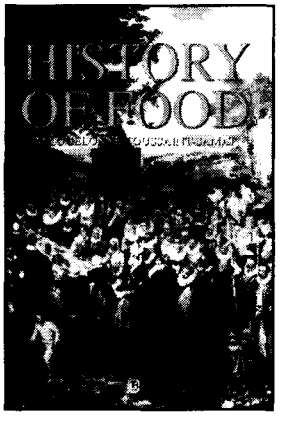

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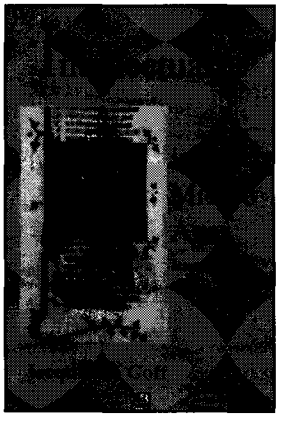

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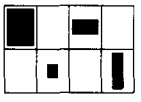

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Field *Notes*

THE TAX MAN COMETH

FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS ON scholarships, the bad news about the Tax Reform Act of 1986 was that it made a portion of their scholarship money taxable for the first time. The good news was that the government seldom enforced the new provision. At least until now.

Last spring, in what it called a "compliance check," the Internal Revenue Service requested the records of 3,500 Harvard University graduate and undergraduate students who received scholarships or stipends. The IRS has since started auditing a number of those students—Harvard's not sure how many—whom it suspects of underpaying their 1989 taxes. Last fall, the agency also demanded financial data on MIT students, according to the school's dean of graduate students, Frank Perkins, who says the university is seeking counsel to determine which records it is legally obliged to turn over.

A spokesman for the IRS would not discuss either case. Nor would he confirm or deny whether these spot checks were part of a government effort to prompt scholarship students to pay up. But if the IRS succeeds in getting Harvard and MIT students to empty out their pockets, it is unlikely to stop there. "My guess is that some zealous individual in the IRS woke up one day and realized, hey, now *there's* a source of income we've got to start tapping," says Perkins. Karen Rockell, a Harvard official who has been assisting audited students, reads the smoke signals from the IRS a little differently. She thinks the agency may be starting a push for universities themselves to withhold taxes on scholarship money, instead of leaving it up to students to pay the IRS, as is currently the case.

Siphoning off meager scholarship money discourages the pursuit of higher degrees.

Before the 1986 tax reform, any funds a student received in the form of a scholarship or fellowship were tax free. Since then, only the portion of the scholarship that covers tuition, fees, books, and supplies has been tax-exempt. Money for room, board, and travel—often the biggest chunk of a student's expenditures—is taxable.

Representatives of the National Association of Graduate and Professional Students (NAGPS), an advocacy group that is working to restore the tax exemption, say that siphoning off already meager scholarship money discourages undergraduates from pursuing higher degrees. "Most scholarships and fel-

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lowships are so pitiful to begin with that when the government turns around and eliminates part of the income they provide, it's kind of a slap in the face," says Gina Pearson, legislative and employment concerns coordinator for NAGPS and a grad student in anthropology at The American University in Washington, D.C. "Take me, for example," she says. "I get $10,000 a year from a Javits Fellowship from the U.S. Department of Education, and it's really hard to live on that *before* taxes."

Pearson's group is now placing its highest hopes for tax relief in H.R. 4418, a bill that would not only restore scholarships to tax-exempt status but also allow any student who paid the tax since 1986 to file for a refund. Introduced by Congressman Tom Lewis (Rep., Fla.) last March, the bill was accepted by voice vote as an amendment to the latest tax law but later dropped in committee. According to legislative assistant Andrew Cherry, Lewis lined up forty-six cosponsors for the bill before Congress adjourned, and he plans to reintroduce it during the next session. NAGPS is urging Lewis to excise the retroactive portion of the bill on the theory that it would be a much easier sell without it. The joint house and senate tax committee estimates that if the government has to pay back taxes, H.R. 4418 would cost $800 million over the next five years—$200 million more than it would cost without the retroactive clause.

But even if Lewis's bill, or another one like it, does eventually carry the day, it will probably be too late to protect Harvard students like Karyn Esielonis from the hairy eyeball of the IRS. A doctoral candidate in art history, Esielonis, who says she's been barely scraping by on her fellowship, battled with the agency for several months but still ended up owing $509 in back taxes. "What I find frustrating," she says, "is that while members of Congress are spending all this time and effort to get rid of this particular tax, the IRS is expending all these resources getting me to pay it."

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Field *Notes*

CLOSELY-WATCHED CLASSES

Burmese students march in a prodemocracy demonstration, 1988.

IT WAS THE NIGHTMARE OF Stalinism, and not his youthful stint as a policeman in colonial Burma, that inspired George Orwell to write *1984*. But Big Brother now rules that country anyway, and his latest form of thought control is a security operation designed to squelch even the most fleeting political ideas at Burma's universities, which reopened last fall after a four-year-long, on-again, off-again shutdown.

Under the universities' Emergency Security Program, professors just back from refresher courses at re-education camps are being herded into teams to monitor student opposition, and moles from Burmese military intelligence are infiltrating classes. Crush All Destructive Elements, proclaims a giant red signboard at the entrance to Yangon (formerly Rangoon) University. The State Law and Order Restoration Council, which goes by the appropriately Orwellian acronym of SLORC, will brook no challenge to its rule.

Yangon University, in particular, has long been a center of political resistance. In the 1930s it was the base for nationalistic students opposing British imperialism. In 1962 students massed against a coup that brought military strongman General Ne Win to power; Ne Win responded by blowing up the Rangoon University student center. In the spring of 1988 Rangoon University was the launching point for huge prodemocracy protests that swept the country. Students not only led the demonstrations—which were triggered by a riot at a tea shop near the university and a police massacre that followed—they also rallied the country behind Burma's most famous political dissident, Aung San Suu Kyi, winner of the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize. The daughter of national hero Aung San,

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who led the fight for Burmese emancipation, Suu Kyi is herself a student; she returned from her doctoral studies in England to nurse her dying mother at the family house bordering the university. But unable to tolerate what she called "a situation of ugliness unmatched since Burma won her independence," Suu Kyi became the leader of her country's political opposition.

Prodemocracy forces compelled General Ne Win to resign and extracted a promise from the government that elections would be held in 1990. Students and professors were swept up into a cultural awakening that launched more than ninety newspapers, magazines, and literary journals. But the gains were short-lived. In September 1988, the generals of SLORC—clearly acting on Ne Win's behalf—took over the country. Ahead of their counterparts at Beijing's Tiananmen Square by some nine months, the generals ordered a bloody crackdown. Soldiers fired directly into crowds, killing, by some estimates, thousands of protestors. Several thousand activists either fled to sanctuary in Thailand or joined groups of ethnic rebels fighting on the border. Many of those who remained behind were imprisoned, including Aung San Suu Kyi, who has lived under house arrest in her Rangoon bungalow since July 1990. Since then Burma—or Myanmar, as it now calls itself—has become one of the most isolated and repressive places on earth. As Pol Pot's regime did in Kampuchea, SLORC has forcibly relocated more than a million people; dragooned at least a million more to build roads, railways, and military encampments; and made refugees out of as many as 600,000 members of ethnic minorities targeted by counterinsurgency campaigns. All government employees— including university professors—must undergo mandatory ideological indoctrination, and an elaborate network of informers run by the secret police is now said to number as many as one of out of every five Burmese.

During the three years that Myanmar's universities were closed, professors had to show up for work every day in order to draw their pay. The universities opened briefly in the fall of 1991, but closed again when students mounted a demonstration to celebrate Aung San

❧

In Myanmar, professors just back from refresher courses at re-education camps must team up to monitor students.

❧

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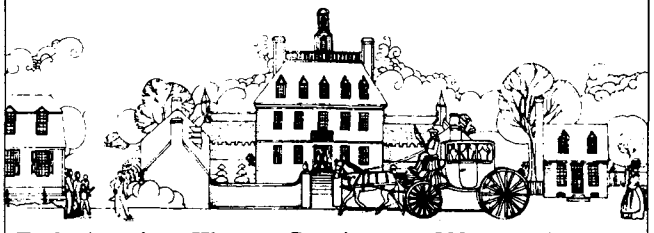

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Field *Notes*

Suu Kyi's Nobel Prize in December. According to witnesses, the military poured onto the Yangon campus via specially widened roads, ringed the grounds almost shoulder to shoulder, and arrested more than 900 protestors.

Repression in the universities has prompted a brain drain of the country's most qualified professors to Japan, Australia, and the United States. Maung Maung, a chemistry professor for twenty-six years at Yangon University, is a typical example. He recently left to find a job—any job—in Tokyo, driven away by his twenty-one-dollars-a-month pay and by constant surveillance. In one of Maung's 1991 classes, he told an *Asiaweek* reporter, eight out of the fifteen students were probably SLORC moles.

Eight out of the fifteen students in Maung Maung's chemistry class were probably SLORC moles.

This semester's reopening of the university is part of an effort to offset international pressure with the appearance of reform. In the past six months, SLORC has announced an end to hostilities against rebels, released some political prisoners, and allowed Aung San Suu Kyi to receive visits from family members.

But Burma-watchers say SLORC would indulge in such image-burnishing only if it knew its opponents to be cowed—and many Burmese say that is in fact what has happened. "With me, SLORC has gotten what it wants," one university student told a *New York Times* reporter last spring. "I do not worry about politics now. All I want to do is go to school and finish my degree."

And if university campuses turn out not to be as peaceful as the generals might like, SLORC won't be caught out. "They are not going to ease up," says another Burmese exile, Mya Maung, now a professor of finance at Boston College. "Any sign of trouble and they'll close down once again."—*William McGowan*

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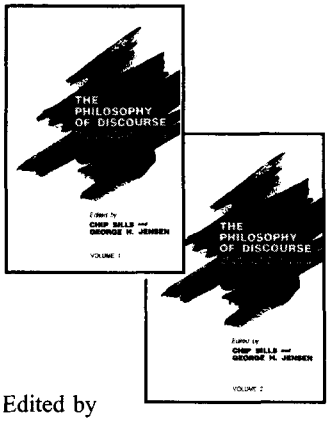

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BREAKTHROUGH BOOKS MEDICAL ETHICS

We asked four experts on medical ethics to tell us about the most interesting books recently published in their field. Here are their responses.

Robert Veatch, director of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, professor of medical ethics at Georgetown University, author of *The Patient-Physician Relation* (1991).

According to Veatch, the explosive growth of the field of medical ethics has made it ever more specialized, but "the definitive survey is ***Principles of Biomedical Ethics,*** by **Tom Beauchamp** and **James Childress** [Oxford University Press, third edition, 1989]."

Meanwhile, ***Deciding for Others: The Ethics of Surrogate Decisionmaking,*** by **Allen Buchanan** and **Dan Brock** (Cambridge University Press, 1990), is "the authoritative treatment [of] the hot issue of our period," says Veatch. "This book has probably advanced discussion of the subject of surrogate decisionmaking more than anything else written. It sorts out at great length, for instance, the difference between a surrogate making decisions based on the patient's values and a surrogate deciding on the basis of his own values. It deals with great sophistication with complicated problems, like whether the patient's values remain relevant after he's lost so much mental capacity that he no longer remembers who he was."

John Lantos, associate director of the Center for Clinical Medical Ethics at the University of Chicago.

"Probably the most common situation ethicists are consulted about has to do with adult children making decisions about their dying parents," says Lantos. "We find that people have no idea what's expected of them in those situations. ***Patrimony: A True Story*** [Simon & Schuster, 1991], novelist **Philip Roth's** account of his father's protracted death from a brain tumor, is an exploration of what the possible roles might be."

Lantos also likes ***Solomonic Judgments: Studies in the Limitation of Rationality,*** by **Jon Elster** (Cambridge University Press, 1989). "Elster considers decisionmaking under conditions of uncertainty. He highlights situations where either the costs of being rational or the demands of formulating a problem rationally mean that attempting a rational choice may itself be irrational. His view, in many cases, is that the most rational decision may be to flip a coin."

And Lantos recommends **David Kirp's** ***Learning by Heart: AIDS and Schoolchildren in America's Communities*** (Rutgers University Press, 1989). "It's the story of how eight different American school districts dealt with the problem of whether to admit kids with AIDS to their schools," he says. "Kirp takes AIDS out of a medical context and puts it into a social and anthropological one."

Bruce Jennings, executive director of the Hastings Center, a private, nonprofit center for research on ethics in medicine and the life sciences, in Briarcliff, New York.

Jennings recommends ***Stories of Sickness,*** by **Howard Brody** (Yale University Press, 1988), because, he says, "it takes seriously the patient's point of view," reminding us that "medicine is not an exact science but at least partly a narrative science—part of the humanities, really. People don't take what happens to them and their bodies just as biological and scientific facts, but make a meaningful story of their illness and death. Ethics and values come into it naturally—not just the doctor's values but the patient's."

Jennings praises **Ezekiel J. Emanuel's** ***The Ends of Human Life: Medical Ethics in a Liberal Polity*** (Harvard University Press, 1991) for "showing how bioethics, as it's developed since the late Sixties, has been a field that's philosophically and ethically linked to liberalism, in which the individual is the locus of rights and moral values." Emanuel, on the other hand, says Jennings, "works out a communitarian bioethics. He transforms the questions rather than answering them, arguing that the liberal framework doesn't give us the conceptual tools to understand the issues."

Marc Rodwin, associate professor at the School of Public and Environmental Affairs at Indiana University, Bloomington; author of the forthcoming *Medicine, Money, and Morals: Physicians' Conflicts of Interest.*

Rodwin says that his favorites books in the field "challenge traditional ideas by admitting new viewpoints from political theory, law, economics, or social theory." ***Just Doctoring: Medical Ethics in the Liberal State*** (University of California Press, 1991), by physician and lawyer **Troyen A. Brennan,** he says, "does a particularly good job of broadening customary notions about the patient-doctor relationship and showing that medical ethics cannot continue to evolve unaffected by intellectual and economic currents."

Like Jennings, Rodwin singles out Emanuel's book for praise. He also recommends ***Balancing Act: The New Medical Ethics of Medicine's New Economics,*** by **E. Haavi Morreim** (Kluwer, 1991), for the way it "discusses how pressures to contain medical-care costs challenge traditional notions about doctors' fidelity to their patients."

—Molly McQuade

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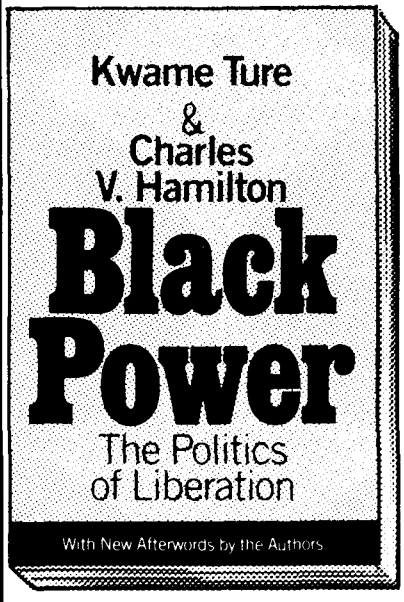

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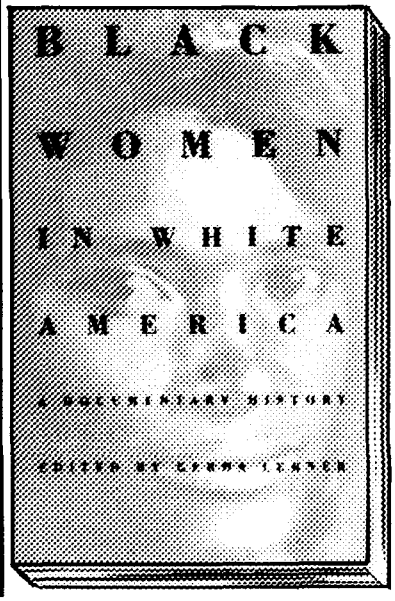

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Inside *Publishing*

KAFKA METAMORPHOSED

THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

Franz Kafka

Every new translation must make its way in the world by claiming to be truer than the last to the author's intent. But translators try to get at that truth in different ways—some by balancing carefully along the taut lines of the original; others by attempting daredevil somersaults into the author's imagination. In his forthcoming translation of *"The Metamorphosis" and Other Stories*—the first English translation of Frank Kakfa's stories in fifty years—Joachim Neugroschel proves himself more of a tightrope walker. He has tried, he says, to be as faithful as possible to the tensile precision of Kafka's prose.

The translations Neugroschel seeks to replace are those of Willa and Edwin Muir, the Scottish couple who turned most of Kafka's short fiction into English. Now that the copyright has run out on Kafka's pre-1917 work, their versions need no longer stand unchallenged. "The Muirs tended to add a lot of stuff in order to clarify," says Neugroschel, "so their translations are more interpretive than direct. That's not my philosophy; I try to stay as close as possible to the tone and style of the original. Besides, a lot of it was clumsily done, without an ear for the odd melody of Kafka's prose."

Neugroschel, who has edited two collections of Jewish folklore from Eastern Europe and translated dozens of books from German, French, Italian, and Yiddish, has tried to preserve the rhythms of Kafka's Prague German, a peculiarly refined dialect that died with the city's mostly Jewish German-speaking community. "Kafka's oeuvre has now become a monument to Prague German," he writes in his introduction, "which, like so many dialects and regional variants of German, was liquidated by the Fascist era." Neugroschel says he wanted to highlight the ways Kakfa made the Prague dialect his own, handling it as colloquially as its formality allowed.

Talk like this might lead you to expect a more radical reconfiguration of the Kafka we know and love than Neugroschel actually delivers. But the new translation, to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons in April, does yield some surprises—most memorably, perhaps, in the very first sentence of "The Metamorphosis." The version that most of us know goes like this: "As Gregor Samsa awoke one morning from uneasy dreams he found himself transformed in his bed into a gigantic insect." Though Neugroschel's rendering of it sounds choppier and more melodramatic—"One morning, upon awakening from agitated dreams, Gregor Samsa found himself, in his bed, transformed into a monstrous vermin"—he maintains that it's a more reasonable approximation of what Kafka had in mind.

For one thing, by piling up prepositional phrases and withholding the verb—"transformed," from *verwandelt*—about as long as an English sentence decently can, Neugroschel successfully mimics the peculiarities of German syntax and the way Kafka used them to build suspense. But "monstrous vermin"? Really? Neugroschel is pretty persuasive on this point: "The German phrase is *ungeheures Ungeziefer; Ungeziefer* means vermin and *ungeheures* enormous. But the noun form of *ungeheures* means monster, so it's significant that among the various words he could have used for large, he picked that one. Similarly, there are two words for insect in German—*Insekt* and *Kerbtier*. If Kafka had wanted to use one of them, he would have. But he quite deliberately chose another word. A less neutral word." Besides, Neugroschel's rendition of the famous opening line has one very particular virtue: it discourages the reader from forming too specific a picture of Gregor too quickly. That's something that Kafka—who forbade any cover illustration that would show the bug itself and who confounds us with fragmentary and contradictory information about what poor Gregor actually looked like—might have appreciated.

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Inside *Publishing*

MEMPHIS BLUES

As rogue cop stories go, this one wasn't all that shocking. Nobody got overzealous with a Taser gun or lifted any little bags of white powder from the evidence room. But it did make for a good teaser on the local TV news in Memphis—"Memphis police accused of stealing criminal law book."

Last August, it seems, the Memphis Police Department made 355 photocopies of a college textbook called *Criminal Law* (MacMillan) and distributed them to officers as study guides for an upcoming sergeant's exam. When Sue Titus Reid, the Florida State University professor who wrote the book, found out that cops had been circulating *Criminal Law* in samizdat, she wasn't inclined to cut them any slack. Though MacMillan quickly negotiated a settlement with the police—the department admitted it had violated copyright law and paid the $12,400 the books would have cost—Reid wasn't satisifed. She has filed suit against the city of Memphis, has asked the court to impound all illegal photocopies of her book, and is seeking $100,000 in damages. Reid says that if she wins the case, which will go to trial in February, she plans to give the money to a scholarship fund for the study of ethics.

From the civilian perspective, it's kind of comforting to know that somewhere in America would-be police sergeants are diligently poring over a 435-page text on criminal law. But neither Reid nor the cops in question see it that way. In fact, a group of Memphis officers is suing the city to get the police department to stop administering a sergeant's exam based on Reid's book. Why? Because, their attorney says, the book isn't "job-relat-

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ed." Reid agrees. "This is a text designed for the national market, for a first year criminal law course at a college or university," she says. "It's got nothing to do with Memphis per se and it's not even procedural." Like many textbook authors, Reid says she works hard to convince her university that books like *Criminal Law* represent real scholarship. "When somebody xeroxes your book and slaps 'training manual' on the cover," she sighs, "well, that's kind of a setback."

LIFE AFTER WINESBURG

Sherwood Anderson lived until 1941 and he never stopped writing. But nobody—not the critics, not young disciples like William Faulkner and Thomas Wolfe, not even the reading public—seemed to like anything he wrote quite as much as *Winesburg, Ohio*, his 1919 story cycle about thwarted lives in a little crab apple of a town. The favorable critical consensus on *Winesburg* has never faltered, and Anderson's reputation as a one-trick pony persists to this day.

But Virginia Polytechnic professor Charles E. Modlin is hoping his newly edited collection of Anderson stories—a thick volume that includes three previously unpublished tales and two that had seen print only in sanitized versions—will change that. *Certain Things Last*, published in November 1992 by Four Walls, Eight Windows Press, offers a Whitman's sampler of Anderson's post-*Winesburg* stories. "Part of the problem has been that in recent years, there's been no edition of Anderson's best stories, other than *Winesburg*," says Modlin, who is a trustee of the Anderson estate. "With this book, I particularly wanted to

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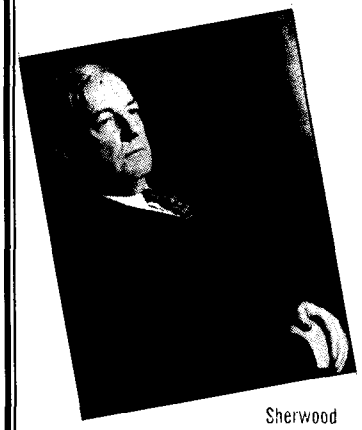

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Sherwood Anderson

concentrate on the stories from the 1930s, when Anderson was less popular with the public and critics but more content in his personal life. They may be less gut-wrenching than his earlier work, but they have a serenity, a simplicity of style, a subtlety that is very appealing." A number of these stories focus on frustrated artistic ambition. But the characters in them—solitary small-town boys who head to Chicago or New York to write or paint—seem to look on their alienation with wonderment, not anger. And like Anderson, who had been an ad man and a paint company owner before deciding he had to write at any cost, they never stop trying to create something beautiful.

While selecting the stories for the new book, Modlin turned up two unpublished manuscripts in Chicago's Newberry Library. Anderson's widow, Eleanor Copenhaver, gave him a third, a story called "Fred," about a frustrated artist and unrepentant philanderer who brings operatic passion to his every hustle. Utterly nonjudgmental in its treatment of adultery, it may have been too scandalous for the women's magazines and Sunday supplements where Anderson peddled his later stories.

Modlin also restored to their original form two stories that had been aggressively tidied up by Anderson's mother-in-law, Laura Lu Copenhaver. A schoolteacher who loved to argue books and politics with Anderson, Mama Copenhaver edited much of his later work, and took over entirely on a few stories that Anderson had abandoned. When she got hold of the tale published here as "Mrs. Wife," she turned down the sexual heat, played up the

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romance, renamed it "A Walk in the Moonlight," and placed it in *Redbook*. Modlin tracked down the original manuscript and undid Copenhaver's handiwork, reviving the story's clear-eyed account of a blinding lust.

Eleanor Copenhaver, Anderson's fourth wife and the one, says Modlin, who finally made him happy, took no part in this unusual collaboration between her mother and husband. Though it sounds like the makings of a bad mother-in-law joke, Laura Lu Copenhaver's vigilance in "spotting weaknesses, watching out for grammatical niceties, that sort of thing" actually served Anderson well, says Modlin—up to a point. "My problem with her," he explains, "comes only when she tries to impose her moral standards on what he wanted to say."

Will *Certain Things Last* give Anderson's reputation a leg up? Well, maybe. *Esquire* published "Fred" in its September 1992 issue, calling it "powerful and provocative." *The New York Times Book Review* is scheduled to reprint the title story. National Public Radio is planning a segment on Modlin's rediscovered Anderson. And while some of these stories seem dated, the best of them—told in what Malcolm Cowley once called Anderson's "Midwestern drawl"—radiate the all-American loneliness of an Edward Hopper painting.

—Margaret Talbot

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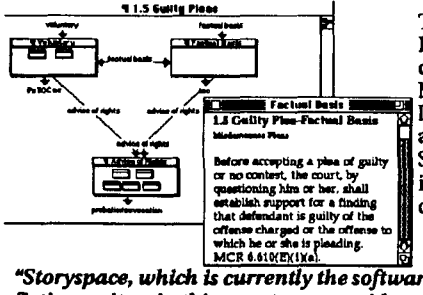
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The *Periodical* Table

JOURNALESE

The Fall 1992 issue of ***Annals of Tourism Research*** leads off with Yoel Mansfeld's "From Motivation to Actual Travel." The abstract's promise? "A critical review is presented of all theoretical aspects of the destination-choice process. Destination theory and the destination-choice model are outlines, followed by a discussion of the role of motivation in travel behavior and its complex nature."

The article comes complete with a "Conceptual Model of Tourism Destination Choice" and a diagram of "Complexity Levels in Travel Motivation."

MUST WE BURN BEAUVOIR?

NO WONDER HILLARY CLINTON, ON THE VERGE of dephallocentralizing the White House, can't satisfy everyone in America as she seeks to reconcile her duties as First Lady, First Feminist, First Postmodern Mom, and—most trickily—First Adoring Other. Even Simone de Beauvoir, "mother of us all" to older feminists, can't count on unanimous support.

In fact, since Deirdre Bair's 1990 biography of Beauvoir (1908–1986) and the French publication of her *Lettres à Sartre* that same year, the supposedly nonpareil feminist heroine could use a few backers. Beauvoir's letters confirmed her as a furtive bisexual whose *liaisons dangereuses* included sharing at least one young female lover with her lifelong companion Jean-Paul Sartre, while maintaining an affair with the fiancé of an earlier lesbian lover whose sister simultaneously conducted a second relationship with Sartre. (Some readers complained that the book, like any engineering text, called for diagrams.)

Beauvoir's tattling to Sartre made clear that the author praised by Shulamith Firestone for her "definitive analysis" of sexism stood ready to sell any woman down the river for her boyfriend ("In the whole world," Beauvoir wrote to Sartre, "there's only you who count for me"). In one seamy letter, she criticized Bianca Bienenfeld, the young mistress they shared, because "in addition to the usual rufous odor of her body she had a pungent fecal odor which made things pretty unpleasant." Just the same, Beauvoir admitted to being sensually "more involved" with Bienenfeld than she usually was with women, because, she thought, "I should at least 'take advantage' of her body."

No, that's not Bob Packwood dictating into his office tape player. Measure the shock waves triggered by the fall of women's rights champion Packwood, multiply by a factor of matriarchy, and you get a feel for the "Beauvoir-gate"—the letdown felt by both friends and ideological foes at Beauvoir's cynicism toward girl-toy *others*. But in the Autumn 1992 issue of *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, whose "special cluster" of articles on "debating Beauvoir" takes timely fortieth anniversary notice of the U.S. publication of *The Second Sex*, four supporters suggest Beauvoir may deserve the Mother of All Rehabilitations. The debate, it seems, is just picking up speed.

As University of Minnesota political scientist Mary Dietz notes in her crisp intro, the Beauvoir discussion of recent years "positions the icon against the relic, the 'first-generation Mother' against the 'Has-Been.'" Dietz agrees with Rosa Braidotti, who argues in her book *Patterns of Dissonance: A Study of Women in Contemporary Philosophy* (Routledge, 1991) that the "crusade against Beauvoir-style feminism" continues strong. While the "older generation pays homage," says Dietz, "the younger attacks." She urges Beauvoir scholars to avoid "either homage or dismissal." The truth is that—at least in the United States—both attitudes greeted Beauvoir from the start.

For the popular press that anointed Sartre the "Pope of Existentialism" in the late 1940s, Beauvoir's most important role, despite her own achievements, was as "Notre-Dame de Sartre"—the original Significant Other in a couple so cerebrally glitzy that doubts about their sex life didn't have a chance against the Will to Starmaking. As devoted coproducer of the top-billed literary love story of her time, Beauvoir accepted the famous pact declaring she and Sartre would never marry or require sexual fidelity of each other, but would instead maintain a primary, "necessary" love that permitted "contingent" relationships on the side. To some, the arrangement was a model of total honesty. To others, Beauvoir and Sartre were thumbing their noses at traditional ideas of love and loyalty. To still others, Sartre was thumbing his nose at Beauvoir.

Didn't such freedom, after all, benefit the man in the relationship more than it did the woman? The arrangement struck many feminists as a doormat deal. But for more than one generation Sartre and Beauvoir became a touchstone for endless arguments about sex and freedom between pointy-headed men and women. In our time, only Woody and Soon-Yi match their impact. (Draw your own conclusions about the *Zeitgeist*.)

Beauvoir also stirred hostility in Eisenhower-era America for her officious leftish opinions about U.S. society. To some American women who clicked into consciousness during the 1950s, Beauvoir thus served as both a brave voice of female self-enlightenment ("One is not born, but becomes, a woman") *and* a stern French governess who stuck her turbaned head into everyone's business—a supposed champion of the freely chosen life who nonetheless savaged marriage as "an obscene bourgeois institution" and mocked motherhood and housework.

The rhetorically highminded *Signs* scholars nev-

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By Carlin Romano

er get down and dirty about the bad impression Beauvoir made on American women intellectuals when she first visited here, but other writers have. Carol Brightman, in her recent biography of Mary McCarthy (*Writing Dangerously*), reports that Hannah Arendt regarded Beauvoir as "not very bright." *New Yorker* writer Janet Flanner, who patronized Beauvoir as the "prettiest existentialist," viewed Beauvoir's stateside behavior as "all public relations." McCarthy herself, Brightman says, loathed both Beauvoir and her concept of feminism. She felt Beauvoir "put herself on the map solely by attaching herself to Sartre."

Beauvoir's tattling to Sartre made clear that this "mother of us all" would sell any woman down the river for her boyfriend.

The *Signs* articles place the anecdotal evidence of Beauvoir's unpopularity in a philosophical context that makes her seesaw image easier to understand. Dietz, besides offering a model précis of Beauvoir's status with subsequent feminists, serves up intriguing data that lead her to question whether the clichés about Beauvoir's influence were ever true.

She reports that the mainstream reviews of Smith zoology professor Howard Parshley's inept 1952 translation of *The Second Sex* were "vacuous and superficial." Even sympathetic intellectuals like C. Wright Mills and Elizabeth Hardwick proved intensely ambivalent about the book, and Dietz says it was "too dense and demanding to stir much sustained attention or debate" in the United States. "Despite the legacy of Beauvoir as guide and guru," Dietz contends, "as well as the legend of *The Second Sex* as the 'Bible' of American feminism, both appear to have had a rather minimal impact upon the feminist movement in the United States." Dietz thinks the greater success of Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* (1963) made cultural sense because Friedan's book "was in many ways far less radical" than *The Second Sex*. Among leading feminists, Dietz asserts, even Friedan herself gave Beauvoir "only a passing mention in *The Feminine Mystique*." Kate Millet left Beauvoir "virtually unmentioned" in *Sexual Politics* (1969). Shulamith Firestone, in *The Dialectic of Sex* (1972), offered "no sustained analysis of Beauvoir's work," despite dedicating her book to the grande dame. Mary Daly in *Gyn/Ecology* (1978) was "unusually silent about *The Second Sex*." And, Dietz continues, "Beauvoir is also left unmentioned in two more recent and highly influential academic texts of American feminist psychology, those of Nancy Chodorow and Carol Gilligan."

Conscious that acknowledgment in print is not identical with influence, Dietz nonetheless finds the silence rather loud. Only in the Eighties, she says, did Beauvoir scholarship explode. But the attention proved severely critical, especially among French feminists such as Luce Irigaray, Hélène Cixous, and Julia Kristeva.

Dietz divides recent feminist scholarship hostile to Beauvoir into three lines of criticism. "Difference" feminists, Dietz says, oppose Beauvoir's definition of woman as "Other" to man, cognizable only by her differences from him. A second line of criticism dismisses Beauvoir's existentialism as a spin-off of Sartre's, and rejects both as twentieth-century tokens of the Enlightenment mindset the postmodern philosopher properly suspects. These critics tend to mock Beauvoir's confidence in a woman's autonomous, subjective freedom to make existentialist choices, and fault Beauvoir for failing to oppose the masculine ideology constitutive of Sartrean freedom. The third line of criticism, says Dietz, attacks *The Second Sex* from a "diversity" standpoint, for slighting class, racial, and sexual differences among women.

Each of the three essays in the cluster grapples

The best sentence: "A stimulus to travel can lead either to a motivation to travel to a very specific place or to a general motivation that places no specific preference on any particular destination."

Mansfeld's bibliography reports that his article was first submitted on August 11, 1989. A revised copy was submitted Nov. 22, 1990. A second revised copy was submitted June 17, 1991. The second revised copy was accepted on August 1, 1991.

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mightily with one or more lines of criticism. Two of the essays, however, read like graduate student papers Beauvoir would have filed (and Mary McCarthy set fire to). Oberlin political scientist Sonia Kruks, in "Gender and Subjectivity: Simone de Beauvoir and Contemporary Feminism," sensibly denies that Beauvoir's notion of "the subject" is either simplemindedly Enlightenment or simplemindedly postmodern (it does take a certain *jeu d'esprit* philosophy to attract both charges). But Kruks comes across as someone who is behind the scholarly curve, oblivious to both Dietz's skepticism of Beauvoir's early influence and Beauvoir's epistolary take on the female body. Worse, her essay regularly succumbs to junk jargon: "scientificity," "facticity"—etcetericity, etcetericity.

Rutgers political scientist Linda M.G. Zerilli's "A Process Without a Subject: Simone de Beauvoir and Julia Kristeva on Maternity," reeks even more of that opaque Eighties style (e.g., "embracement" for "embrace"). She defends Beauvoir's view of maternity against Kristeva's murky attacks, based on Kristeva's notion of the maternal as, in Zerilli's paraphrase, "a state beyond representation, an unsignifiable space in which the mother-to-be may trouble the word but at the unspeakable price of losing her own relation to language." Zerilli's contribution demonstrates how wide the gap is between stylish feminist writing and date-crazy feminist garble—prose that fetishizes the wedding of proper name and year ("Romano, 1992"). The Beauvoir quotes beam like harbor signals amid Zerilli's attempts to speak/write. (Or is that confuse/befuddle?) Some journal articles should be subject to ultrasound.

But "Lesbian Connections: Simone de Beauvoir and Feminism" equals the punch of Dietz's intro. That's not surprising, since it's the work of Margaret A. Simons, the caustic, incisive ex-*Hypatia* editor who's done the best job in recent years of analyzing Beauvoir's slo-mo outing and its impact on her image as the Liz Taylor of existentialism. Simons re-examines Beauvoir in the context of the posthumously published material and challenges "the heterosexual gender identity so carefully constructed by Beauvoir's biographers and critics."

Yet even Simons's essay might have benefitted from battle with a notion raised by Deirdre Bair's book and Beauvoir's letters: that Beauvoir's deference to Sartre wasn't necessarily an atavism of submission in a liberated temperament, but a willful point of view, fired by love and admiration. "I was intelligent, certainly," Beauvoir told Bair, "but Sartre was a genius." Bair quotes Beauvoir directly on the apparent contradiction between her feminism and her devotion to Sartre: "All his male friends recognized that Sartre was superior to them, so why shouldn't I recognize it too? It's just bad feminism to pretend otherwise."

Nothing recently revealed about Beauvoir's relationships with women undermines the paramount status—in her own mind—of her intellectual and emotional bonds with Sartre. Even Hannah Arendt, in a letter to McCarthy, found Beauvoir's "unwavering true love" for Sartre the "only mitigating circumstance in the 'case against her,'" calling it "really quite touching." Beauvoir scholars who factor that love into their theories prove more convincing than those who evade it.

At the very least, the *Signs* essays make clear that the original media version of Simone de Beauvoir—uncomplicated high priestess of feminism and existentialism—did not come to stay. "Hell," Mlle. de Beauvoir is probably thinking up at the Café Deux Nuages, "is other images."

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BY WILLIAM McGOWAN

Continued from the cover

To Newling, "not a standards warrior but a standards-bearer," as he puts it, the request was a sad affront, one more sign that City College, long considered the flagship campus of the City University of New York, was not the place it had been when he had begun teaching there. Refusing to drop the math, he flunked more than half the class. The chairman then canceled Newling's course for the fall 1992 semester. "Until I am sure that Geography 100 will be taught in a nonmathematical fashion," Silver wrote in a terse note to Newling, "[it] will no longer be offered."

The cancellation of Geography 100 eventually made it into the New York tabloids, the tale rendered even more embarrassing by a college public relations officer who initially claimed that the course was dropped for lack of enrollment. Compared to other headlines the City University of New York has inspired in the past few years—like the ones about the harebrained racial theories loudly declaimed by a couple of its more notorious professors, the whittling away of CUNY's budget, or the stampede at a celebrity basketball game in the City College gym that left nine people dead—Newling's story was small potatoes. Nevertheless, many see it as yet another alarming signal that the sprawling university, with its 200,000 students spread across nine senior colleges, seven community colleges, a technical college, and four professional and graduate schools, is in decline and that City College, a place once known as the "Harvard of the Poor," has become one of America's largest high school remediation programs.

Yet even as the chairman was lending a sympathetic ear to Newling's students, his superiors in the CUNY administration were putting the finishing touches on a plan that would urge students planning to enter the system to study the kind of math demanded in Newling's class, and more besides: more English composition, more social

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studies, more lab science, more fine arts, a foreign language. Proposed by City University's chancellor, W. Ann Reynolds, who stepped into the post in 1990, the College Preparatory Initiative, as the new plan is called, would still allow any New York City public high school graduate to enter the university, but would encourage prospective freshmen to better arm themselves for college by taking prep courses while still in high school.

Ever since open admissions were instituted in the wake of student protests in the late Sixties, the question of requirements—whether to have them at all, and if so, how to implement them—has been nagging at CUNY's collective conscience like homework left undone. And compared with similar plans to upgrade admissions standards taking shape around the country, CUNY's solution is not particularly extreme. The University of Texas at Arlington, for instance, has announced a controversial policy that would raise the threshold for admission by asking for substantially higher grades and test scores. Still, if the plan works, its champions say, it would lighten the crushing burdens that remedial courses now impose on the CUNY system. And it would, at the very least, make episodes like the one Newling weathered—and many more that happen routinely outside the glare of press attention—less likely to occur.

But some critics of the plan worry tha the new standards will do too little too late and wonder if CUNY's war for higher standards is being fought with blanks. As one City College dean—who explains that publicly criticizing Reynolds's plan is tantamount to professional suicide—puts it: "Will it work, or is it just some cosmetic effort to legitimize the university?" And whatever the proposal's merits, some cynics speculate that it has one insurmountable strike against it: New York City. Traumatized by every kind of racial strife, hamstrung by an almost absurdly overpoliticized high school bureaucracy, and ill-equipped to deliver the kind of secondary education the initiative demands, New York may not be the best place to resolve one of American higher education's most urgent questions: Can any public institution provide a decent education while opening its doors to all comers?

CITY COLLEGE REACTED IN A PANIC, SAYS NEWLING, TO STUDENTS WHO THINK A COLLEGE DEGREE IS OBTAINABLE THROUGH POLITICAL PRESSURE.

Sitting in his office, back up against the wall, the Gothic gables of this venerable 145-year-old institution in Harlem looming outside his window, Bruce Newling explains what he thinks happened in his classroom last spring. "City College reacted in a panic to students who have it in their heads that a college degree is obtainable through political pressure," he says. "There's been an increasing sense among students that they can negotiate, bargain for a grade. Unfortunately, they think that as long as they are enrolled they should pass."

That so many students *are* enrolled is an accomplishment of which CUNY's founders would be proud. The institution that eventually became the City College of New York began as the Free Academy in 1847 and embraced a humanistic mission from the start. "The experiment is to be tried," wrote the college's first president, Horace Webster, "whether the highest education can be given to the masses, whether the children of the people, the children of the whole people, can be educated; and whether an institution of learning of the highest grade can be successfully controlled by the popular will."

But these high-minded aspirations did not come to fruition quickly or easily. According to Sherry Gorelick, author of *City College and the Jewish Poor,* City College in its early years was the preserve of prosperous merchants' sons who sought the same cultural polish as did their old-money counterparts at Columbia and Yale, where the curriculum was dominated by the classics and defended by stern theologians.

It was with the influx of working-class Jewish immigrants at the turn of the century that City College first began to fulfill its populist mandate. Bringing with them intellectual eagerness and a critical perspective on American capitalism rooted in European socialist thought, the new immigrants transformed the college even as the college transformed them. As one 1918 graduate said in an interview, the college became "a unique bridge between the people of the Old World and the America that was in the process of being built."

Still, entrance requirements were not that stringent nor were graduates particularly illustrious until the 1930s. In 1928 entering freshmen only needed a 60 average in high school, but by 1941 the school had raised the required average to 88, putting City College on the path to becoming an elite institution, intellectually, if not socially, on a par with the Ivy League. The Forties, Fifties, and Sixties were the golden age of City College, when it produced an impressive roster of eleven Nobel Prize winners; more corporate CEOs than any other college in the nation; intellectual heavyweights like Irving Howe

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and Alfred Kazin; A.M. Rosenthal, who became executive editor of *The New York Times*; a long line of New York politicians including former mayors Abe Beame and Ed Koch; Joint Chiefs Chairman Colin Powell; and an array of academics who went on to teach at prestigious universities throughout the country. It was during these years that City College became known as the "Harvard of the Poor," a name that telegraphed the school's singular ability to deliver on the myth of American social mobility.

But by the mid-Sixties, when admission to City College required not only high averages but a place in the top third of the applicant's high school class, the school's intellectual elitism suddenly became a problem. Though minorities were graduating in increasing numbers from New York City public high schools, the entering classes of City College were still overwhelmingly white. Pressure began to build on administrators and politicians to relax the entrance requirements so that the composition of the new freshman classes could become more reflective of the city's growing African-American and Puerto Rican populations. One proposal detailed a quota system that would admit more minority students by, in effect, lowering admissions requirements for them. Another plan lowered admissions requirements for everyone. The latter, a brainchild of the New York City Board of Higher Education chancellor, Albert Bowker, was the scheme ultimately adopted. It opened the university to any graduate of a New York City high school and was scheduled to go into effect in September 1975.

In April of 1969, however, some one hundred black and Puerto Rican students took over the south campus of City College and demanded immediate implementation of open admissions, as well as an infusion of racial and ethnic consciousness into the college's curriculum. During the takeover, protestors brandished billy clubs and assaulted professors. From the podium in the Great Hall of the City College campus, the student leading the action called then-president Buell Gallagher a "cocksucking, motherfucking bastard."

The takeover accelerated the timetable for Chancellor Bowker's plan and embittered the plan's opponents. In September 1970, open admissions went into effect, a decision that reflected what one critic called "an administrative failure of nerve" and "fear-based capitulation."

CRITICS SAY THE PLAN WILL DO TOO LITTLE TOO LATE, AND WONDER IF CUNY'S WAR FOR STANDARDS IS BEING FOUGHT WITH BLANKS.

Actually, the term "open admissions" is somewhat misleading. Only admissions to the university's seven community colleges were effectively opened to anyone with a high-school diploma. Those hoping to attend the senior colleges still had to maintain an 80 average in high school or graduate in the top half of their class (since changed to the top third). But there were no distinctions made between those who earned 80 averages taking academic courses and those who stuck to auto shop and consumer math, or between those who graduated in the top half of classes at schools where standards were tough and those where they were lax.

Still, if open admissions never represented the abject surrender of standards its angriest critics saw it as, it did almost tear the City University apart. At City College, the debate was especially divisive. On one side was Robert Marshak, a physics professor from the University of Rochester who became president after Gallagher resigned in the wake of the student protests. On the other was a small but vocal group of faculty traditionalists incensed about open admissions and the way it was forced upon them.

Marshak believed that open admissions brought invaluable benefits to the college, rededicating it to its historical "humanistic mission" and helping it, as he later wrote, meet "the diverse learning and career needs of the multiethnic student body." The reform would not, he insisted, make City College a diploma mill, lower standards for graduation, or lead to a huge dropout rate for those who couldn't be brought up to par through remedial courses. Those who attacked open admissions were often motivated by latent racism, he charged—one faculty opponent liked to sneer that Marshak "wanted to be the glamour boy of the Third World"—or by naive nostalgia for "the heady days of liberal arts immediately after World War II."

Marshak's opponents on the faculty kept up a steady barrage of criticism, largely through the press. A few months into the first semester of open admissions, the conservative journalists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak published a syndicated column in which several City College professors aired their baleful assessments of the policy. One called it "a political device for conferring a college degree without giving a college education"; another said that remedial courses had "drastically" impaired the level of instruction in the core curriculum and frankly asserted, "There are indications that this college is finished as a learning institution." In the months and years ahead, concluded Evans and Novak, "the cost to higher education of egalitarianism run wild may be incalculable." Eight years later, a report in the *New York Post* claimed that anxiety over tenure made professors eager to please administrators who told them to pass students, regardless of their grades. "The result is that we now find ourselves in the position where illiterates are being graduated from this college," one professor was quoted as saying.

The harshest attack came in a 1978 *Saturday Review* article authored by Theodore Gross, City College's dean of humanities. Titled "How to Kill a College: The Private Papers of a Col-

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lege Dean," Gross charged that at CUNY, "politics dictated educational policy," and open admissions represented "educational capitulation to extreme political presssure by minority groups."

During this period of open conflict, Marshak and his allies stressed that the majority of the faculty approved of the policy. But according to Louis Heller, a professor in the classics department at the time and an outspoken traditionalist, this was not so. "Many honest educators," he wrote in a 1973 book called *The Death of the American University,* "who could normally have been expected to react sharply to the false promise contained in offerings of an education which was not in fact a genuine education, remained silent for fear of being labeled 'bigots.'" There were other fears as well. After Gross's piece ran, the dean was asked to resign. He did, though only after a long and bitter standoff with Marshak.

Twenty years later, the debate over open admissions is as acrimonious as ever, if a little quieter. Its detractors still grumble, while its many champions, such as former CUNY chancellor Joseph S. Murphy, point out that CUNY now graduates more minorities than any other university in the country and argue that open admissions has been one of the most important forces in the growth of an African-American, Latino, and Asian middle class in New York City. In the first three years of open admissions alone, says David Lavin, a sociologist at CUNY's Graduate Center and Lehman College, some 27,000 more minority students received a bachelor's degree than would have under a more exclusive admissions policy.

The university is also more diverse than ever before. Once overwhelmingly white, CUNY is now more than 60 percent black and Latino. City College produces more black and Latino engineers than any other school in the country and ranks third nationally in graduating black students admitted to medical school. Of the 35,000 yearly graduates from the New York City public high schools, more than 50 percent eventually enter the CUNY system.

To the extent that CUNY administrators admit to any decline in standards, they say that it is only in keeping with broader national trends. Today's CUNY students are poorer, older, and more likely to have to work to support themselves than in the past. Studies show that most CUNY students are over 21. Two thirds work at least part-time. Half come from families with annual incomes below $22,000.

Administrators take pains to point out that the best students still do as well as they ever did, going on to prestigious graduate and professional schools just as before. They also disparage the old City College myth—that of the superachieving student on a rocket-like ascent up the social ladder. That image blinds some observers, especially critical alumni, to the reality of what City College really was—"a tremendously fluid place," says Paul Sherwin, the college's dean of humanities, where "what it took to get in, what was expected of students to stay, and the nature of the curriculum" changed drastically throughout its long history. In private, some administrators also argue that the invocation of falling standards often masks contempt for minority students. "Whenever I am asked about the question of standards," says one top administrator, after he asked me to switch off my tape recorder, "99 percent of the time it is a white person asking."

There is no systematic way of assessing whether open admissions is the cause of declining standards in the CUNY system. (Although the university has produced a mountain of reports, this is one question it has never tackled head-on.) But recent studies do at least show how grave the problem is. A 1990 New York City Comptroller's Office report disclosed that in the previous three years more than 75 percent of the 11,000 New York City high school graduates who entered the CUNY system failed at least one of the three tests that measure proficiency in reading, writing, and math and determine whether entering freshmen must take remedial courses. On the reading test, which requires an eleventh-grade comprehension level, 38 percent failed; on the writing test, which requires a short essay, 56 percent flunked; and on the math exam, which tests basic math skills and elementary algebra, 51 percent didn't pass.

A 1989 CUNY study that measured graduation rates from the system's nine

ADMINISTRATORS DISPARAGE THE OLD CITY COLLEGE MYTH—THAT OF THE SUPER-ACHIEVING STUDENT ON A ROCKETLIKE ASCENT UP THE SOCIAL LADDER.

senior colleges revealed that nearly half of all CUNY students dropped out before their junior year and that only 22 percent finished their degrees in five years' time. At Queens College, fewer than one out of every three freshmen who entered in 1980 got a degree. At City College, no longer considered the system's brightest star, the dropout rate was 58 percent.

Remedial training takes up an increasingly large chunk of the university's time and resources. According to an article in *The New York Observer* last year, at several CUNY colleges, including Queens College, students were allowed to take courses, even remedial ones, over and over until they passed. Students at Queens College could even repeat classes in which they'd received a B, in the hopes of snagging an A the second or third time around. "Many students come to the university in need of remediation to make up for gaps in high school training, and we do want to give them a chance to try again if they flunk," Blanche Bernstein, a member of the board of CUNY trustees, told the *Observer*. "But there have to be limits so they can't take every course over again." To critics of open admissions, stories like these offer further evidence that too many of the students now entering the system are so unprepared that even remedial work —"life support for those in an intellectual coma," as one City College alumnus calls it—is too much for them.

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"I have the feeling," says former U.S. congressman Herman Badillo, a member of City College's class of 1941 who sits on the school's board of trustees, "that many employers who consider hiring CUNY grads will look at the date of the degree. A pre-1970 degree is worth more in employers' minds than one issued since then. If students aren't really learning and are getting phony college degrees, that's not helping students or society."

The stories pouring in from the front lines of the CUNY standards war are even more disturbing. "To say that standards have not changed is absurd," says Rudy Gedamke, who has taught in City College's remedial program for more than twenty years. "Nothing matters anymore. There is no sense of academic standards."

Gedamke says he believes strongly in the system's broader mission of providing a college education for people whose high school curriculum may not have prepared them for one. Coming from a working-class background himself, Gedamke had been shunted into vocational-training courses in his native Germany before his family fled the Nazis, and he attributes his education and professional standing to the opportunities that City College gave him. A self-described liberal, the 58-year-old Gedamke strongly identifies with the students in his classroom, calling them "my kids. Kids like me." But it is dishonest, he insists, to say that having to make up for inadequate high school educations has not adversely affected the college. In a recent class exercise, he says, only one out of five students could interpret the headline on the student newspaper's sports page: "STUDENT TURNOUT NIL AT GAMES." Most of them had a tough time with the words "nil" and "turnout."

"Kids who can hardly get through my course pass on and get an A- in World Civ," he continues. "Something is wrong here. The professor faced with three out of four students failing in his course will not have the heart to fail them."

In March 1992 Gedamke wrote a letter to his department chairman expressing his pain about what he said were "plummeting" standards at City College. The school, he explained, resembled a "poorly run junior high school" more than a university. "There is a fire in my gut that tells me that what we are doing has little to do with education. Or learning. Or teaching," Gedamke wrote. "The student who arrives at our door with a fourth-grade reading level and the administrator who herds him into a CSK [remedial] class of twenty-

"IF MY CHILDREN WERE TREATED THE SAME WAY AT THEIR UNIVERSITIES," WROTE ONE CUNY PROFESSOR, "I WOULD SUE."

five students and the professor who teaches that course and the committee who designed it and the curriculum committee who approved it are all locked into a silent contract of fraud.... If my children were treated the same way at their universities, I would sue."

Bruce Newling, the sidelined geography professor, agrees with Gedamke. He explains that because students are taking so long to pass basic-skills courses, administrators and faculty have begun to ignore the rules requiring students to successfully complete them before moving on to the rest of their college coursework. Students can now take basic skills and other classes simultaneously, with the result, says Newling, that professors end up spoon-feeding them material they can't digest from a text or interrupting lectures to define words like "disciple" and "chronological." Then there are

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those distracting meetings in which professors like Newling are forced to respond to the complaints of students, aggrieved because they are in over their heads.

It's true that with his natty rep ties, precise bearing, and *Masterpiece Theatre* tastes, Newling is a bit culturally dislocated in the City College environment. But there is no doubt that he is genuinely sorry to see his most eager students let down. "There are good students," Newling says, "but you are constantly having to attend to students who are horribly prepared."

Only about 20 percent of the public high school graduates in New York City receive what is called a Regent's Diploma, which certifies that they have taken a full load of college preparatory courses. But CUNY instructors describe the students they teach as hampered by more than a lack of academic knowledge. The public high schools in New York City—overcrowded, ramshackle, often dangerous places where harried teachers try to keep the peace and smart students just try to lie low—condition their graduates to be passive and to resent expectations. The number of students who drop out of New York City schools between the ninth and twelfth grades is in some dispute; during the past several years, *The New York Times* has offered figures ranging from 25 to 50 percent. But at some schools, the dropout rate may be even higher. And, as Gedamke points out, "Many of the students who graduated from public high schools where there are dropout rates of 60 percent and 70 percent did so by default—they just kept showing up. But they are told they are the cream of the crop, and when they get to CUNY they have no training for the kind of work they are asked to perform. The very qualities that got them through high school—passivity and noninvolvement, makes them apathetic once in college. I have students who admit they have never read a book."

Newling says he likes "to insist that students prepare two or three hours outside the classroom for every hour inside. In recent years, with more and more students working full-time at one and even two jobs, they are resentful when required to do that. I gave a reading assignment at the library, and one of my students snapped at me, 'I work forty-four hours a week. I have no time to go to the library.' Consequently, the bulk of my students do nothing except prepare desperately for a quiz."

These are the kinds of structural problems that neither Newling nor his students can be expected to solve. But one thing that doesn't seem to help much is administrative coddling of students who complain about their work loads. According to Peter Martinez, a Middle East expert who teaches in City College's special programs department, students in his World Civ course objected to the map quizzes he gave and went to the course coordinator to complain, who in turn sent them to the dean. The administration then allowed the students to transfer to other, less-demanding sections without informing Martinez, a move he calls "irregular, unprofessional, and discourteous." Martinez continues: "Built into the system is pressure on the faculty to dumb down their course work. After a while, students compare notes on who is hardest and easiest, and the standards of the least rigorous course sets the standard for the other sections."

Many CUNY teachers liken the system to a dysfunctional family in which strong taboos discourage members from talking about underlying problems. "Everyone is hypersensitive to anything that can be construed as a bias issue," maintains one former provost in the CUNY system. "Everyone is walking on eggshells. Things that are not bias issues are often looked at that way by students. It is a good way to get themselves listened to by the deans, and students generally believe that there is entrenched racism all around."

Says one veteran faculty member who requested anonymity, despite his tenured status, "Anyone who publicly contradicts the party line—that 'everything is ideal, and we are still the Harvard of the working class'—is marginalized, left to wither on the vine. Promotions and prestigious committee appointments go only to those who become part of this alliance of mutual aid, protection, and praise." As a result, instructors do not speak out. "You come in, do what is necessary, and get away as quickly as possible," he says.

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Lately, though, CUNY's troubles have been very much in the news. Since 1989, the Albany and New York City lawmakers who control the system's purse strings have taken sizeable bites out of the university's operating budget—$221.7 million out of its $1.1 billion budget since 1989–90. These days, of course, deep cuts in funding have become a fact of life for many public universities, including those, like the University of California, that are still undeniably top-notch. But some observers interpret CUNY's fiscal woes as another sign that its aura is fading. "When the public cuts off funds so drastically for a function as important as higher education," notes Herman Badillo, "it demonstrates that City University has lost the massive support it enjoyed only as recently as twenty years ago."

The local press has also turned up the heat, with extensive coverage of campus turmoil over the last two years. First there was the student takeover of City College in 1990, a three-week showdown over a proposed tuition increase and state-ordered budget cuts during which President Bernard Harleston steadfastly refused to call in the police, even after Ann Reynolds, the newly arrived chancellor, requested he do so. Then, for more than a year, administrators were kept busy cleaning up after two politically uninhibited professors. Leonard Jeffries, the chairman of City College's black studies department, made so many anti-Semitic statements and alienated so many alums that the administration eventually demoted him from chair to professor. (Jeffries has since filed a lawsuit against City College.) Meanwhile, Jeffries's doppelgänger, philosophy professor Michael Levin, produced a steady stream of journal and newspaper articles in which he contended that blacks are inherently criminal and less intelligent, on average, than whites.

And that wasn't all. After nine young people were trampled to death at a celebrity basketball game at City College in December 1991, the college issued a report that blamed administrators for mishandling security. And last year, a story broke about the young president of the student senate who, with an equanimity that would have made Boss Tweed proud, had put his sister on the payroll and gone on a suspicious spending spree with student-activity funds.

CUNY officials insist there is no link between the grief they got for episodes like these and the unveiling of their plan, in the spring of 1992, to upgrade admissions standards. In fact, they say, Chancellor Reynolds, who had instituted a similar plan when she served as head of the California State University system, had something like the College Preparatory Initiative in mind when she first came aboard in 1990. Whatever the immediate motivation, announcing the plan when she did was a shrewd move. The sense of crisis at CUNY had begun, for the first time since 1970, to make tinkering with open admissions look politically feasible.

SOME CHARGE THAT THE PLAN WILL TURN CUNY INTO A SMALLER INSTITUTION FOR WHITE, MIDDLE-CLASS STUDENTS.

In California, Reynolds had developed a reputation as a headstrong administrator who was used to getting her way. But in laying the groundwork for the new requirements, Reynolds was careful to avoid unilateral action and to involve a broad array of CUNY constituencies. She knew that almost any alteration in the open admissions policy would raise hackles. For more than a year CUNY administrators assigned to the College Preparatory Initiative project met with faculty, alumni, student representatives, and officials of the New York City Board of Education to gain advice and consent for the plan.

The result was a plan designed to be implemented in stages until fully in place by the year 2000. It calls for students entering CUNY's senior colleges to have sixteen credits of college prep under their belts: four years of English, including composition and literature; three years of math; four years of social studies; two years each of lab science and a foreign language; and one year of visual or performing arts. The hope is that kids who might have taken consumer math before will now take algebra and geometry; those who took earth science will opt for physics and chemistry. The plan's proponents stress that those who have not taken the college-prep courses will not be turned away, but they will have to make them up while pursuing their other college coursework or take proficiency tests to pass out of them.

What's new about this particular effort to boost sagging standards is the onus it puts on New York City high schools. Until now, the university has paid little attention to the kind of courses a student took in high school, according equal weight to rigorous college-prep courses and to soft electives. Only 15 of the city's 120 public high schools—almost all of them specialized academic schools or the local schools for middle-class, predominantly white neighborhoods—currently offer all the college-prep courses that the initiative requires, according to a *New York Times* estimate. "All you have to do is go around the city," says Paul Sherwin. "In most neighborhoods, there is a correlation between the solidity of the curriculum and the color of the kids." If the plan is to coexist with the university's commitment to open access, high schools throughout the city will have to expand and upgrade their curricula, their teaching staffs, and their facilities.

Still, CUNY administrators are optimistic, at least on the record, about the cooperation they've been promised from the high schools. Shortly after Reynolds announced her plan, Joseph Fernandez, chancellor of New York City's public schools, wrote a memo to the trustees saying that the plan complemented initiatives he'd already launched, such as increasing the high school math requirement from two

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years to three. Having the two chancellors on the same wavelength will be a great help, say supporters of the new requirements. On the grass roots level, too, they are working together to bring what the high schools do and what the colleges expect closer into line. "The two systems are, in fact, one educational biosphere," explains Ron Berkman, point man for the initiative in the CUNY hierarchy. He notes that 75 percent of New York's public school teachers have been trained by the CUNY system. "The fact that they are intertwined like no other two educational systems in the country is an asset in dealing with a collaborative effort such as CPI," he adds. The teachers' union has also given the plan its blessing, a crucial element in any New York school reform.

But what really makes it appealing, says Berkman, is that it preserves open admissions while upgrading the quality of the freshmen entering the CUNY system. "We don't think raising standards and continuing open admissions are incompatible," Berkman maintains. "You can either use the carrot or the stick approach. We chose the carrot: to encourage kids to take academic courses but not prevent them from entering our colleges if they didn't."

The initiative has gotten a seal of approval from many city opinion-makers. *The New York Times,* the *Daily News,* and *Newsday* all editorialized in its favor. Robert Picken, chairman of the CUNY faculty senate, says that Reynolds should be applauded for refocusing attention on the system's academic mission. Diane Ravitch, now the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Education and formerly a member of the New York State Task Force on Multicultural Education, believes the plan will correct the injury done by the college's abandonment of admissions requirements in the Sixties, which more than any other single factor, she argues, has contributed to the decline of the New York City public high schools. "There is a close relationship between what a college expects and what a high school does, as day follows night and night follows day," says Ravitch. "Right now, there is very little expected of kids, and they know it and do less because of it. Right now, all we are telling them is: Grow up, turn eighteen, you don't have to be good at anything or pass any tests."

But even with this phalanx of backers, the College Preparatory Initiative has heavy odds against it. Critics claim that the plan will inevitably have a disproportionate impact on minority students and is part of a plan to eventually turn the CUNY system into a smaller institution for "white, middle-class students," as John Jay College of Criminal Justice student-government leader Ronald Quartimon lamented to *The New York Times.* True, graduates of high schools that don't offer enough academic courses will still be able to attend CUNY. But since the plan requires them to make up those academic prep courses on top of their other course work, it will take them longer to graduate. That may discourage some people from attending college in the first place, or make it more probable that they'll drop out once there. And even if the high schools are capable of plugging their course gap in five years—an ambitious goal that many educational experts say is unlikely to be achieved—that would still leave some students by the wayside as the high schools play catch-up. "From an African-American and Latino perspective, we cannot afford to lose a gener-

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CAN T.S. POET LAUREATE MATTER?

BY DANIEL T. MAX

By now, we've heard all about our president-elect's predilection for books. We know, for example, that he's fond of Gabriel García Márquez, Marcus Aurelius, and Walter Mosley, and we've been told about the First Couple's plans to add new bookshelves in the White House (the Bushes never seemed to mind the shortage). But it turns out that Bill Clinton doesn't limit himself to prose. He actually—hold onto your berets—likes poetry. For his inauguration, he asked fellow Arkansan Maya Angelou to compose a poem; on less ceremonious occasions, according to Arkansas poet Miller Williams, literary adviser to an ex-president (Jimmy Carter) and a close friend of the new one, Clinton reads everything from public poets like Robert Frost and Archibald MacLeish to William Stafford, Maxine Kumin, and John Ciardi. "It's an eclectic taste, as is his taste in everything," says Williams. But it does have one constant: "He demands poetry that's not coy, that doesn't say 'Guess what I mean' or 'Guess how much I know.'" Hmm. Well, anyway, this still *seems a good time to take stock of Washington's most ballyhooed and least heeded aesthetic post: the poet laureate. After all, now that the cultural elite have taken over the White House, the American ars poetica is no longer something to sneer at. Or as Williams puts it, "Rhodes scholars don't have to read poetry in the closet."*

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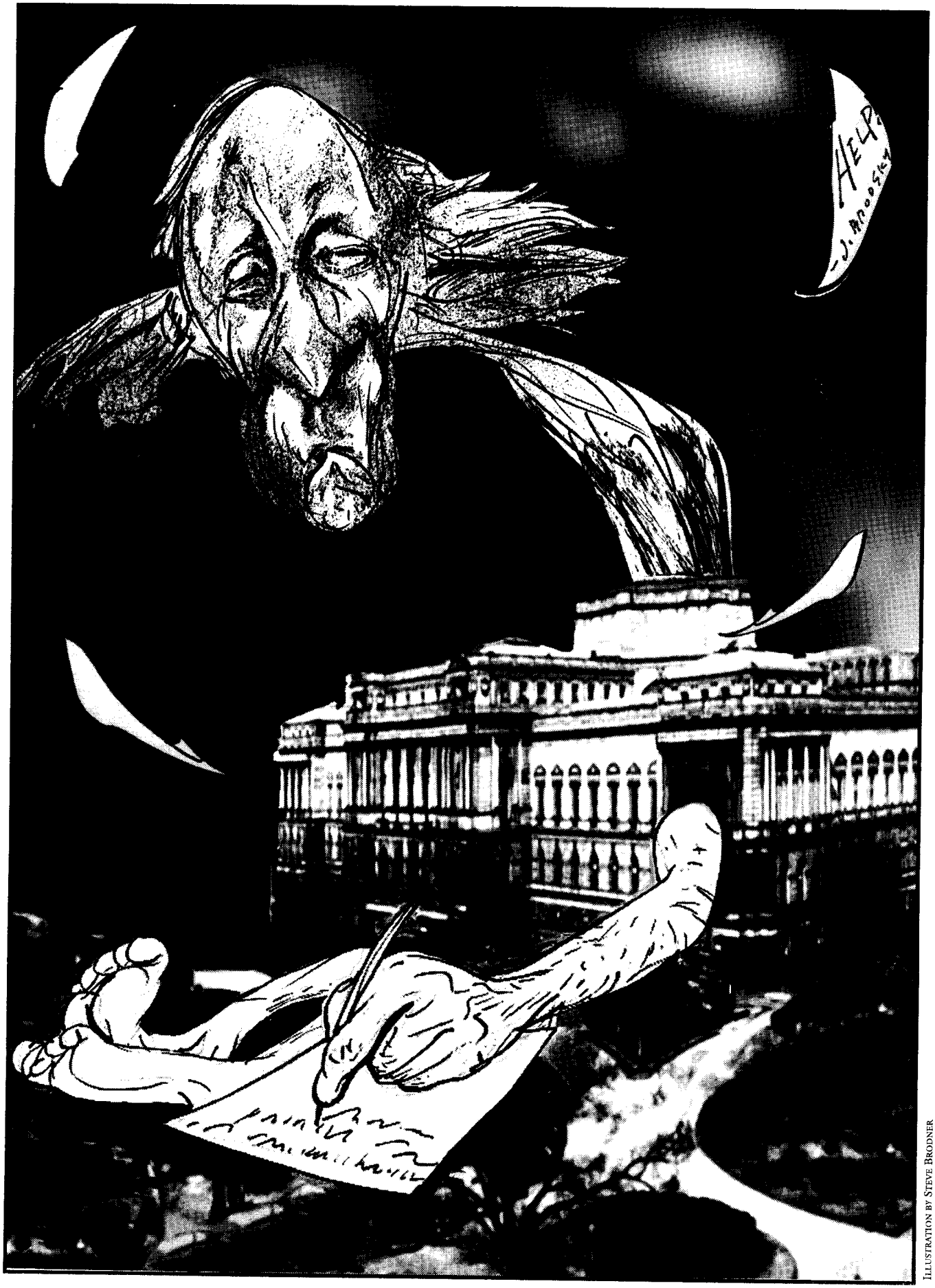

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POET LAUREATE

The view from the Poetry Room of the Library of Congress is surely one of the best in Washington. The poet can sit at a handsome antique desk, curtains at the windows pulled back to reveal a classic balustraded balcony and beyond it the Capitol dome, big and glowing like a harvest moon. Lord Nelson might have wooed Lady Hamilton against such a backdrop. And not within view but within walking distance is another monument to American poetic history: St. Elizabeths Hospital, to whose mental ward Ezra Pound was steered when under attack by the government's treason prosecutors.

• Joseph Brodsky calls the post "ill-paid" and "ill-defined." Mark Strand calls it "a tremendous mess." •

Over the past forty years, many official photographs of the nation's chief poet have featured the honoree seated majestically in the Poetry Room. Randall Jarrell, Elizabeth Bishop, Robert Frost, Léonie Adams, and Karl Shapiro have all lounged at the elegant escritoire, amid upholstered love seats, electric candelabras, and curved deco-style coffee tables, many of these furnishings donated by a wealthy eccentric who once supplemented her largess by bringing the Librarian $100,000 in bonds in her hatbox.

There's only one thing wrong with this image of literary pomp. The poet laureate doesn't really work here, and, in fact, as if he were a child and this were the parlor reserved for company, rarely even enters this room except for receptions and ceremonial occasions. To get to the poet's real office, you push the elevator button tellingly labeled "Attic," ascend to the top floor, and walk along a narrow corridor. To one side are the House and Senate page-training schools (Oh, Charles Dodgson! Oh, Gerry Studds!); to the other are windows revealing the library's famous Great Hall, where the display cases for the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights now sit empty, the documents having been transferred to the National Archives.

When I pushed through the white louvered door to visit the poet's office, it had been two weeks since Joseph Brodsky had finished his one-year term, but his spirit still hovered. An old manual typewriter sat on a plain desk, and a Christendom College sweatshirt, a gift the cantankerous poet had apparently not felt sentimental enough to take with him, was thrown over a slat-backed chair.

Brodsky is a three-pack-a-day smoker, and the odor remained overwhelming. "Oh, how it smells," complained the poet laureate's staff member who was showing me the room.

And that wasn't the only stink Brodsky had left behind. The day before, he had made a final appearance in the pages of the *Washington Post,* complaining that the poet laureate's job was "ill-paid, ill-defined, and ultimately ill-executed.... I experienced more hindrance than support. The library's chief interest is in sustaining things the way they are." He called his staff "inept."

Joining him in biting the hand that had laureled them was the previous laureate Mark Strand, generally as genial as the Russian is fierce and impatient, but on the subject of his former employment nearly as unsparing. "The whole poetry program and the laureateship has to be rethought," he says. "It's a tremendous mess."

A mess? This all-but-honorary $35,000-a-year post with almost no mandated duties, this accolade guaranteed to move a poet's books off the shelves at a pace ever so slightly faster than their usual snail's crawl? What could there possibly be *to* the job that its holders could get in such a snit about it?

Precious little, which is why poets loathe it so much. Don't laugh. Though many of the poets who have held the job were content to pull down the salary and give a reading or two—James Dickey, for instance, wrote part of *Deliverance* during his tenure, and Howard Nemerov composed poems on such subjects as the launching of the space shuttle—most poets feel that the world's oldest literary profession is belittled by this august seat with so little real power. "I don't think as constituted now the job makes sense," says Knopf poetry editor Harry Ford. "It's silly."

In a world in which a Czech playwright can lead a revolution, Hollywood starlets declaim their verse in coffeehouses, Gap commercials borrow Boho glamour from the poetry-reading circuit, and hip hop poetry-slamming contests dominate urban cafés, it shouldn't have to be that way. Indeed, the very existence of the poet laureate position seems to signal the opposite. The post is, after all, the only job in Washington that officially endorses a cultural value—the importance of poetry. There is no state painter, musician, playwright, or novelist. And a 1985 law that formalized the responsibilities of the poet laureate—essentially, to give a lecture and a reading during the one-year term—at least *imagines* an America in which a happy union between politics and verse might be possible; the legislation even encourages "each department and office of the Federal Government...to make use of the services of the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry."

This, of course, the government has rarely done. Brodsky says he was consulted once by a congressman on a question of poetry: The legislator wanted to know what to read. Fellow poet Richard Howard adds that Strand was "always complaining that he was never invited to the White House" (although a Library of Congress spokesman says the poet *was* once invited to dinner with the Bushes, and declined). Robert Frost, poetry consultant from 1958 to 1959 and after Brodsky perhaps the appointee with the most ambitious sense of what an American poet might be, felt his opinion should be sought about "politics, religion, science—any-

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thing," as *Poetry's Catbird Seat*, the Library of Congress's official guide to the history of the post, has Frost saying. "But I've been consulted only three times by the White House, only once by the Supreme Court, and not at all by Congress. I think something should be done about it."

Strand seems almost to regret having accepted the honor. "I could imagine turning the poet laureate job down," he says. "There are good reasons for turning it down." And he is not the first to have felt this way. Three men who were offered the consultancy when it became a rotating one-year position in 1939 declined it. (The consultancy in poetry, established in 1937 as an advisory position to the Librarian of Congress, became the poet laureateship in 1985, when Hawaiian senator and amateur poet Spark Matsunaga sponsored a bill making the change before he retired, his colleagues acceding, says one observer, as a "pity vote.") Elizabeth Bishop (1949–1950) nearly refused it, then took the job at the urging of Robert Lowell; she promptly regretted her decision. "She hated Washington," says Robert Giroux, of the esteemed publishing house Farrar, Straus & Giroux, who is editing a book of Bishop's letters. "She called it 'a second-rate Rome,' adding, 'We seem to do nothing but serve sherry.'" Mona Van Duyn, the current laureate, initially declined the job, saying her husband's ill health prevented her from accepting. Then W.S. Merwin, the next choice, also turned the post down; he wanted to be near his rare palm plantation in Hawaii and could not afford the airfare to commute. Van Duyn eventually accepted.

What's so bad about the job? Well, you can't discount the superstition poets harbor about becoming the laureate: the fear that—sort of like the way making the cover of *Sports Illustrated* is said to jinx the careers of star athletes—the governmental seal of approval might stamp the end date on a poet's creativity. But it's the petty humiliations of the job that really gall the poet laureate. "I enjoyed the parties in Washington," observes Strand, the only one of the six laureates since 1986 to relocate to the capital during tenure. "But...you get a salary that is more like a stipend. I could only afford to move from Salt Lake City because of a MacArthur Fellowship and a teaching job. The library doesn't do much to get you housing, and the visiting poets who come are given a cheap lunch and have to pay for their own accommodations and airfare."

Once you've done the moving, moreover, there isn't much else to do. According to Strand, the poet laureate "mainly gives interviews" and kills days responding to letters from the public enclosing execrable poems. This epistolary agony goes back at least to Howard Nemerov's time as poetry consultant, from 1963 to 1964 (he returned as poet laureate in 1988). Nemerov recorded that he "found it to be a primary obligation upon the Consultant to develop an epistolary manner that shall be tactful, even amiable, while at the same time give absolutely no encouragement.... Except for real poets, persons writing poetry in America are either under twenty-three or over sixty; what they do in the intervening thirty-seven years is not known, except that it is not poetry." Strand kept himself busy working on the library's CD collection of poets' readings; his hopes of starting a bookstore in the library went unfulfilled, but, he says, "I'm not a Type A personality. If they didn't want more from me, I didn't give them more." He calls the story that he tried to get readings started in local bars amusing but false: "When I go to bars, I like to drink."

• Howard Nemerov spent his days developing "an epistolary manner that [would] be tactful, even amiable, while at the same time give absolutely no encouragement" to poet wannabes. •

Such a vague job description for a position so far from the inside track would seem, at a minimum, to offer room for endless reinvention—to serve as a kind of poetic license. To judge from Brodsky's experience, however, it doesn't. Brodsky, one of modern poetry's central figures, a man whom Nobel Prize-winner Derek Walcott has called "demonstrably great...an almost sublime intelligence," had two big projects in mind: putting a book of poetry in every American motel room and making poetry available in supermarkets for two dollars. "My idea is simple...that books of poetry should be published in far greater volume in a far more substantial manner," he told a *New York Times* reporter.

He repeated the mass-marketing idea in a November 11, 1991, *New Republic* article called "An Immodest Proposal: Why American Poetry Belongs in the Supermarket." Brodsky, who estimates the audience for modern poetry at roughly 1 percent of the population—a figure he claims has never been exceeded in recorded history—proposed that government money be funneled through private channels to fund the requisite poetry-book print runs of 2.5 million copies. "In my view, books should be brought to the doorstep like electricity, or like milk in England," he wrote. "At the very least, an anthology of American poetry should be found in every room in every motel in the land, next to the Bible, which will surely not object to this proximity, since it does not object to the proximity of the phone book."

A joyfully off-the-wall idea, perhaps, and one that posits a Walter Benjamin-like faith in the power of the mass media to transform the arts. But it wasn't unprecedented: American poet and critic Dana Gioia, in his attention-grabbing May 1991 *Atlantic* essay "Can Poetry Matter?," called for poets to do more or less the same thing, only via, among other things,

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the radio airwaves. But Brodsky's idea quickly stalled out; pundits laughed and poets scorned, observing that few Americans can even name a single poem by a living poet. Brodsky's successor, Van Duyn, calls Brodsky's proposal "the most naive idea I have ever heard. He doesn't understand that Americans are perfectly able to spend money on poetry but prefer VCRs, CDs, concert tickets, ballet tickets, and so on. In Russia, poetry is the only show in town." Americans, Van Duyn points out, prefer to go to poetry readings rather than buy books.

If his fellow poets doubted this almost sublime intelligence's grasp of mass marketing, the bureaucrats were downright dismissive. Nancy Galbraith, senior staff member for the library's literary programs, took a singular dislike to Brodsky; to her, the way Brodsky handled—or didn't handle—the simplest requirements of his job made his larger demands seem even more utopian. "He ignored the thousands of letters he got," Galbraith says. "He never showed up when he said he was going to. I must say he seemed to go around mad. It wasn't my fault, but I certainly bore the brunt of it.

"He never did anything about [his plan] except announce it. It was a stunt. None of the poets I worked with, back to when I began in 1964, behaved that way, until Strand and Brodsky. Gwendolyn Brooks was indefatigable. Maxine Kumin had bag lunch workshops for local office workers. Josephine Jacobsen had a conference on whether creative writing can be taught. None would have gone off to the press that way—it doesn't seem like very good manners." Galbraith contrasts Brodsky with Howard Nemerov: "One of Nemerov's favorite parts of the job was working with high school kids. He was an industrial-strength poet with a light agenda. The last two might be light poets with bigger agendas." (A series of poetry postcards was the end result of Brodsky's grand plans; published by Fotofolio in New York City, they will go on display in bookstores this spring.)

Prosser Gifford, the library's director of scholarly programming who is widely acknowledged to be the point man in the search for poets laureate, takes a longer view of Brodsky's antics. Sitting in a minuscule office in the library's new building, purring banks of computers visible through a smoky window and Derek Walcott's *Omeros* jostling uneasily with the *Congressional Staff Directory* on his bookshelf, Gifford insists Brodsky was good for the institution. "Joseph had a lot of ideas, but things move so slowly here, and that's part of his frustration. The position is underfunded. He complained, but in the end I think he'll have done more than many others." He adds, "Poets are highly creative, individualistic people."

• Brodsky wanted to use his influence to put a book of poetry in every motel room in the land, next to the Bible. •

But it is the very unpredictability that comes hand-in-hand with "highly creative, individualistic people" that the Library of Congress's poetry slot has never seemed able to accommodate. Created in 1937 strictly as an advisory post—helping the Librarian upgrade the library's poetry-poor shelves—the job became a rotating one-year honorary position in 1939, when Franklin Delano Roosevelt made Archibald MacLeish Librarian of Congress, and MacLeish had to think up a way to oust the reigning poetry consultant, Joseph Auslander. (MacLeish, who took a dim view of Auslander's verse, once compared him to a "masturbating monkey.") The consultants MacLeish picked—with the aid of the Congressional Fellows in American Letters, a now discontinued consultative body of writers that included Katherine Anne Porter, Mark Van Doren, Van Wyck Brooks and Allen Tate—were all drawn from a pretty much permanent list of well-placed Establishment poets. Nonetheless, a few inspired choices got through, such as Robert Lowell and the then little-known Elizabeth Bishop. The early selections still hold up—better, in fact, than some of the more questionable selections made by the Nobel Prize–conferring Swedish Academy, which has anointed, among others, Pearl Buck, William Golding, and Herman Hesse.

But the Library of Congress's choices have been safe: few if any openly gay or lesbian poets, no ex-beatniks, no suicidal housewives. That is to say: no Frank O'Haras, no Allen Ginsbergs, no Gary Snyders, no Adrienne Riches, no Anne Sextons. (It should be noted here that the poet laureate's office isn't quite as vulnerable to political grandstanding as the NEA, since it is operated with the library's cache of private trust funds.) Gifford—who with the help of advisers, including former poets laureate, puts together a short list of candidates from which the Librarian of Congress then selects—insists there is no attempt to vet nominees with the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress ("I doubt more than a few of them read poetry, anyway") or with special-interest groups. But, he says, "I don't think this is a position for advocacy for a particular lifestyle or political beliefs." The senior aide on the joint committee, William Cochrane, says "The members get a letter telling them who it's gonna be. They haven't rejected anyone, but they've objected to people."

Brodsky was the choice of James Billington, the current Librarian of Congress and a Russian historian. A poet who had suffered in a Soviet labor camp and had gone on to win the Nobel Prize was considered, in the Bush era, something of a political windfall. Some American poets, on the other hand, resented the choice; they complained that Brodsky still doesn't really write his poems in English.

Mona Van Duyn claims no great love for the Bush administration

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responsible for anointing her. "I spoke up against censorship in awards," she says, but adds, "I'm not a violent, anti-male women's libber." Still, with official Washington believing in racial and gender balance as long as no one says "quota," everyone from Prosser Gifford to Van Duyn herself admits that her gender was a big advantage after five male poets laureate: "Had I convinced them that I was a man hiding in women's clothes, they would have said to never mind," she jokes.

• The choices have been safe: few if any openly gay or lesbian poets, no ex-beatniks, no suicidal housewives. •

"When I was called by a newspaper and asked who the next poet laureate would be, I said it should be Adrienne Rich but it will be Mona Van Duyn," Dana Gioia remembers. Richard Howard agrees that Rich, a radical lesbian, might have a hard time getting appointed. "At least under the [Bush] administration, he said, "it had to be someone who was conventionally attached." David Lehman, a well-known critic, poet, and anthologist, says neither Rich nor Allen Ginsberg would be in the running: "If you're in official Washington, you don't want to send out a red flag to Jesse Helms in the current political climate." (Adrienne Rich refused to be interviewed for this article.)

That unpredictability can pose a threat—even when it comes to poets—is clear. Readers with long memories need only think back to the biggest storm a poet has ever caused in this nation, when in 1949 the Library of Congress awarded the first Bollingen Prize in Poetry, the recipient chosen by the Fellows in American Letters. Their choice was Ezra Pound, still confined in St. Elizabeths in the aftermath of his infamous Italian-radio broadcasts during World War II. Congressional outrage followed, fomented by Jacob Javits, a young liberal Republican congressman from New York, and fanned by poet Robert Hillyer in a much-reprinted article in the *Saturday Review of Literature*. The Joint Committee on the Library of Congress passed a resolution that the library could never again give awards; the Bollingen Prize has been administered by Yale University ever since.

Poetry buffs also remember 1952, when, with the hunt for communists in government at its height, politics and art once again met at the bloody crossroads. William Carlos Williams, who had been a leftist sympathizer in the Thirties, was invited to be consultant in poetry, but an FBI investigation and unfavorable press so intimidated the Librarian of Congress that the invitation was withdrawn, officially because Williams's health would not permit him to serve. Williams was later conditionally reinstated, pending a security clearance, but by then there were only four months remaining in his term, and he never served. The post went unfilled for several years.

Forty years later, the choices have become so respectable—and the job so invisible—that not even Jesse Helms has gotten worked up about it. Eric Lundgren, a press aide for the North Carolina senator, says, "I can guarantee you one hundred percent we have no interest in the [laureate].... I haven't even heard it discussed in the office. Not even casually."

How might society inject relevance into the highest and dullest literary post in the land? Well, one way would be to effect some of Dana Gioia's eminently reasonable suggestions. The poet laureate could use that official platform to shake up an altogether too complacent poetry community. Conventional readings of the laureate's poetry could be transformed into evenings featuring the verse of several authors, plus music and dance. Poetry programs could be broadcast by radio. Or—to update Gioia's cultural

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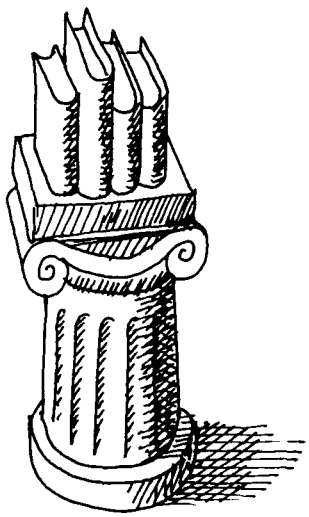

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Poet Laureate

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framework a bit—on MTV.

But one likes to think that the poet laureate could push the envelope even further. Why limit the next Nemerov to just *rehashing* the great events of our time? Why not put him *in* the space shuttle and send him into orbit? His thoughts on the great beyond would surely be just as evocative—and probably more alliterative—than the average astronaut's "Hey, I'm on the moon" exclamation. Why not commission works about the trouble spots of our nation—prisons, ghettos, inner-city schools—so that poets not only could teach their craft in such places but could offer the rest of us a new way to think and talk about them?

And if all that goes too far too fast, why not scale back our imaginations to the letter of the law? We could at least encourage Congress to consult with the poet laureate regularly. After all, just think what a poet laureate could do for the much-deplored state of our national oratory. The poet willing, the poet laureateship could become a kind of ongoing workshop for burned-out speechwriters—a living reference library, a smithy wherein would be forged better opening quotes, more telling classical (or not so classical) epigraphs, profounder historical analogies, even wittier epigrams to feed those nine-second sound bites. Ponder the results: a renaissance of public speaking. A national rhetoric craze. Speech contests, recitation prizes, even—perhaps—political speeches broadcast *in their entirety*, not as commercials but as prime-time programs on network TV.

Of course, as long as suggestions like these strike the ear as the stuff of cloud-cuckoo-land, poetry-as-usual will continue to prevail. Mona Van Duyn is already sensing the weight of the bureaucracy that tormented Strand and Brodsky: "I already have that Kafkaesque feeling. When I suggested we ask the Washington newspapers to give us a free large ad [for a reading], the secretary said we couldn't do that because if more people came we wouldn't have room for them."

Or, as Nancy Galbraith explains: "The poets laureate think they should be king for a day and own this place. But they're really supposed to be the jewel in the library's crown."

Daniel T. Max writes about publishing for the New York Observer *and* Variety.

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COMPROMISED POSITIONS

By Jon Wiener

WHEN IT COMES TO ENFORCING ETHICS, ONE HISTORIAN CHARGES, TOO MANY ACADEMICS JUST DUCK AND COVER.

What do you do when you come up against a case of scholarly wrongdoing, academic dishonesty, or unethical conduct? Your first step might be to complain to one of the professional associations—like the American Historical Association—that bear responsibility for defining and enforcing academia's ethics. In 1990 the AHA published a detailed, twenty-seven-page "Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct," specifying ethical standards for all sorts of sticky matters, from plagiarism to sexual harassment. The statement opens with a lofty call to historians to "become more cognizant of their professional responsibilities." But just try to write about a particular violation of ethics for one of the AHA's publications. I did—and the obstructions, delays, and diversions I met with convinced me that the AHA was loath to enforce its own ethical standards. Unfortunately, this sort of timidity isn't limited to historians. My story could easily have played itself out at any number of scholarly organizations, many of which seem just as reluctant to hold their own accountable. (See sidebar.)

In September 1990, I submitted to the AHA's monthly newsletter, *Perspectives*, an article about one historian's ethical lapse and its larger implications. For more than a decade, controversy has surged around Allen Weinstein's *Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case* (Knopf, 1978), a book that purported to prove once and for all that Alger Hiss had been guilty of espionage. To make this case, Weinstein, then a professor of history at Smith College and now the president of a Washington, D.C., think tank called the Center for Democracy, had relied on interviews with various players in the Hiss drama, from former Communists to congressional Red-hunters. But Weinstein later refused to make these interviews available to other researchers, despite an explicit ethical requirement that historians do so, formally expressed in the AHA's "Statement on Standards." Here, I thought, was a scholar who had clearly violated one of the few strongly stated principles of the history profession—and I didn't want him to go unchallenged.

Perjury was particularly significant for historians of the Cold War because Hiss's controversial 1950 conviction had been such a pivotal event in the rise of McCarthyism. It transformed public opinion, convincing Americans that Communism posed a real danger to the country. The obscure member of the House Un-American

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MOST REVIEWERS THOUGHT WEINSTEIN'S BOOK HAD AT LAST LAID THE ALGER HISS CASE TO REST.

Activities Committee who adopted the Hiss case as his cause célèbre became a senator, then vice president, and eventually president; HUAC gained in credibility and power, and spent the next two decades sniffing out leftists. A month after Hiss was convicted of perjury—he had denied, under oath, passing secrets to the Russians—Senator Joseph McCarthy delivered the speech in Wheeling, West Virginia, that launched his crusade and gave the virulent new anti-Communism its name.

The evidence on which Hiss had been found guilty—the testimony of Whittaker Chambers who, in 1947, led investigators to microfilm he had hidden in his pumpkin patch inside a hollowed-out pumpkin—had not been especially convincing. Chambers, a troubled one-time Communist, claimed the incriminating film of classified documents had been given to him in 1938 by Hiss, a prominent New Deal official, for delivery to the Russians. (The Reagan administration declared Chambers's Maryland farm a National Historical Monument, and a reproduction of the strategic pumpkin is on display in the Nixon Library in Yorba Linda, California.)

Government prosecutors could marshall little evidence to corroborate Chambers's accusations, and the first trial resulted in a hung jury. But by the time of the second trial four months later, the Soviets had exploded their first atom bomb, and the Communists had seized power in China, intensifying American anxiety about the Red menace at home. The fact that Hiss was convicted in this overheated atmosphere created a cloud of doubt about the verdict that did not dissipate over the next three decades.

The new interviews presented in Weinstein's massive book seemed at last to resolve those doubts. Although none of the people he quoted implicated Hiss directly, they did confirm Chambers's statements about related matters. *Time* magazine published an excerpt from *Perjury;* most reviewers, including those in *The New York Review of Books*, *The New Republic*, and *Newsweek* (where George Will called the book "a historic event...stunningly meticulous and a monument to the intellectual ideal of truth stalked to its hiding place") were of the opinion that Weinstein's interviews had laid the case to rest.

Weinstein's evidence was soon challenged, however, by Victor Navasky, editor of *The Nation* and author of *Naming Names* (Viking, 1980), a study of HUAC in Hollywood. Navasky contacted six of Weinstein's key interviewees, each of whom said they had been misquoted or otherwise misrepresented in the book. Weinstein insisted that his sources were simply recanting after reading the book and finding themselves at odds with its conclusions. More importantly, he said he had tape recordings of his interviews, which proved that his quotations were accurate. He invited

ETHICS ENFORCEMENT: DOES ANYBODY DO IT BETTER?

If the enforcement of ethics in the history profession is flawed, it's no better—and it's sometimes even worse—in some of the other liberal arts.

Strangely enough, the group with the largest contingent of actual ethicists—the American Philosophical Association—has no ethics code of any kind. Neither, until February 1992, did the Modern Language Association; the group took five years to draft one. More discouraging than this pokiness, though, is the fact that the MLA decided not to equip its code with any enforcement mechanisms. "The MLA has no committee that hears complaints," says Carol Zuses, assistant to the association's executive director, "and has no interest in taking a more active role in enforcing our code of ethics." What happens if the MLA receives a complaint about an ethical violation? "We refer them to the American Association of University Professors," Zuses says.

When I ask Jonathan Knight, associate secretary of the AAUP, whether the organization is willing to investigate violations of the MLA's ethics code, he laughs. "For many years, we've taken the position that we do not carry out investigations of charges of ethical misconduct against faculty members," he says. "Of course, this office has, over the years, informally helped to resolve disputes on campuses and provided a modicum of assistance to professional associations on ethical issues. But our enforcement mechanism relates to academic freedom and tenure issues. We do not investigate ethics violations per se."

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Navasky to listen to the tapes and Navasky accepted; but when Navasky arrived at Weinstein's house, Weinstein refused to play them. In 1979, Weinstein declared in *The New Republic*: "All my files and tapes will be available to Victor Navasky and everyone else at the Truman Library later this year. I have been inundated with requests from scholars and others for access to these materials, and have decided this is the best way to provide it without totally disrupting my life and work."

Well over ten years later, though, Weinstein has not deposited the tapes, or any other disputed documents, at the Truman Library or any other archive. (Truman Library archivist Dennis Bilger says the library has made several attempts over the years to obtain the tapes from Weinstein, but to no avail.) In the meantime, one of Weinstein's key sources, a man named Sam Krieger, sued Weinstein, his publisher, and *The New Republic*, (which had published Weinstein's defense of his book) for libel. In *Perjury*, Weinstein had portrayed Krieger as a sinister and notorious figure, and provided particular biographical details—Krieger's exploits as a strike organizer, his arrest and flight to Russia in the late Twenties—that Krieger said were false. Weinstein, he charged, had confused him with another man who used the same party alias; he—the real Krieger—had actually been a lowly party member who worked as circulation manager of the Yonkers *Statesman*. In June of 1979, *The New Republic* published a retraction in which Weinstein declared that his "statements about Sam Krieger were erroneous." Weinstein, Knopf, and the magazine had to pay a "substantial five-figure sum" to Krieger, *New York* magazine reported, in settlement of the libel case.

More recently, important evidence has surfaced that calls Weinstein's thesis into question. Last October, Colonel General Dmitri Antonovich Volkogonov, chairman of the Russian government's military intelligence archives and military counselor to President Boris Yeltsin, released a videotape in which he announced that after thoroughly reviewing "a huge amount of documents" in the Soviet archives, he had come to the "firm conclusion that Alger Hiss was not ever or anywhere recruited as an agent of the intelligence services of the Soviet Union." It's hard to imagine a reason why Volkogonov would lie on Hiss's behalf—and Weinstein's work is looking more porous than ever. (Ever vigilant when it comes to asking others to provide their documentation, Weinstein complained in a November 4, 1992, *Washington Post* op-ed piece that Volkogonov had not released enough evidence to support this exoneration.)

By withholding the tapes of his disputed interviews from other scholars, Weinstein is

BUT SIX OF HIS SOURCES SAID THEY'D BEEN MISQUOTED OR MISREPRESENTED. ONE SUED FOR LIBEL.

Why doesn't the MLA want to enforce its own code of ethics? Lawrence Poston, professor of English at the University of Illinois, Chicago, and chair of the MLA committee that drafted the ethics statement, explains it this way: "The MLA had advice from its attorneys that these are troublesome waters and the association ought to think twice about plunging in." Adds Zuses: "We have no lawyer on staff, and no money for legal expertise. Our goal is to preserve current programs."

The vague fear of legal action has posed a major obstacle to ethics enforcement, keeping some professional associations, like the MLA, from establishing any enforcement procedures and stopping others, like the AHA, from making their findings public. The AAUP's experience with litigation suggests that these groups could afford to be a little less cautious. "The concern about litigation is overemphasized," says Knight. His organization is threatened with lawsuits from time to time; institutions under investigation by the AAUP "sometimes have their lawyers tell us, 'Bear in mind that we will take all the recourse available to us under the law,'" Knight explains. "But we have never been dissuaded from an investigation by the threat of a lawsuit"—and, besides, few of those threats are ever carried out.

The MLA's ethics code, says plagiarism expert Mallon, is "just a string of pieties."

"The AAUP often says some very harsh things about people," says Knight. "But as far as I remember, in our seventy-five-year history there's only one occasion during which one of those people brought suit against us. The case involved an

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COMPROMISED POSITIONS

OVER TEN YEARS AFTER PROMISING TO RELEASE THE DISPUTED TAPES, WEINSTEIN STILL HASN'T DONE SO.

flouting the AHA, whose "Statement on Standards" pronounces on its very first page that historians should "make available to others their sources, evidence, and data, including the documentation they develop through interviews." This access must, according to the statement, be "free, open, equal, and nondiscriminatory." The AHA's "Statement on Interviewing for Historical Documentation" declares that "interviewers should arrange to deposit their interviews in an archival repository that is capable of...making them available for general research." The manuscript I submitted to the AHA concluded by urging Weinstein to fulfill his own promise and abide by the ethical strictures of the profession by allowing other scholars to see his data. (His reluctance to do so seems particularly ironic in light of his dogged—and ultimately successful—campaign to convince the post-Communist Bulgarian government to open its files on the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II.)

The editor of *Perspectives*, Kathy Koziara-Herbert, accepted my article for publication in the December 1990 issue and faxed a copy of it to Weinstein, telling him that she would "very much welcome a reply from you to an article we intend to publish." The November issue of *Perspectives* billed the forthcoming article on its front page: "Coming up in Future Issues... Will the Weinstein tapes of the Hiss case ever be available to researchers? Jon Wiener reexamines this question in 'The Alger Hiss Case, the Archives, and Allen Weinstein.'"

But my article did not appear in the December issue after all. Samuel R. Gammon, the AHA's executive director, overruled the decision of the newsletter's editors and blocked its publication. James Gardner, the deputy executive director of the association, wrote to me in mid-December: "We cannot publish your charges against Allen Weinstein without first conducting a thorough investigation."

Gardner had a suggestion—that I turn my article into a complaint and submit it for investigation to the Professional Division, the five-member elected body charged with enforcing the profession's ethics code. But that strategy had one big drawback: Because the AHA does not publish complaints, and the division keeps its proceedings secret, my grievance would never see print. The division does publish an annual report on its activities, but it is maddeningly vague and never mentions names. Transforming my 2,500-word article into a complaint would bury it forever, so I rejected Gardner's suggestion.

If I continued to seek publication, I was informed, my article would not only have to be "investigated" by the Professional Division but also "reviewed" by the twelve-member Council of the AHA, the organization's governing body. This for a short article that had already

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institution on the censure list where the dean was the principal protagonist: He didn't like it that we said he'd violated a faculty member's academic freedom. The suit was settled for a pittance. That was our only such experience, and we've published hundreds and hundreds of reports."

At the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mark Frankel, director of the Scientific Freedom, Responsibility, and Law Program, agrees that the fear of liability is "exaggerated." The AAAS has 245 constituent societies, including the American Political Science Association and the American Sociological Association. "I don't recall any instances in which a constituent society has been sued for libel in an ethics proceeding," says Frankel.

Unlike the MLA, the political science association has empowered its ethics committee to hear complaints—but it keeps them confidential and does not publish a report on its proceedings. Michael Brintnall, director of professional affairs for the APSA, says the group does not disclose its findings on ethical infractions—"the academic insitutions are equipped to conduct the appropriate due process inquiries."

Outside of the liberal arts, however, ethics violations are generally taken more seriously. The ethics committee of the American Psychological Association, for example, can expel, suspend, or place on probation any member found to have committed ethical violations; its board is also required to report annually "and in confidence" to the membership of the APA the names of those who have been expelled and the ethical grounds for expulsion. In addition, the board "is required to notify other parties"—such as government licensing boards and other professional associations—"if it deems it necessary to protect the public or to maintain the association's standards." Now, one might argue that the APA is exceptionally strict only because so many

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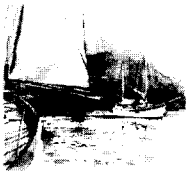

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MY MANUSCRIPT URGED WEINSTEIN TO FULFILL HIS OWN PROMISES AS WELL AS THE PROFESSION'S ETHICS.

been reviewed and accepted by two newsletter editors. Entire books have been published without the benefit of such intensive scrutiny. And no one I talked to had ever heard of the AHA's executive director blocking publication of an article accepted by the newsletter editors.

The executive director's interference with editorial decisions at the newsletter struck me as improper, and I filed a complaint against him with the Professional Division in February 1991, asking the division to rule that, since the article "fulfilled all the requirements of normal scholarship—it cited its sources fully—the editors' judgment that it merited publication should be reaffirmed." The alternative—an "investigation"—seemed unnecessary. What was there to investigate? "Any questions about the accuracy of my article could have been easily answered by quickly checking the sources cited in the notes," I wrote—a precaution that should have been the responsibility of the newsletter's editors, not the distinguished members of the Professional Division or the council. And since Weinstein had already been offered the opportunity to reply in print, he had been given the chance to correct any errors.

The larger issue, though, was whether this was the proper forum for arguments about ethics. I felt that my criticism of Weinstein belonged in the public arena as part of an ongoing debate on codes of scholarly conduct and accountability. The intellectual life of the profession, I argued in my letter, lies in published discussion, not in the confidential adjudication of secret complaints.

But the Professional Division didn't seem to think much of that line of reasoning. In blocking publication of my article, AHA officials had "acted appropriately," I was informed by letter several months later. Nothing was said about whether the division had fulfilled its assignment of "conducting a thorough investigation" of my "charges." Instead, the division, chaired by Susan Socolow of Emory University, established conditions under which it would "consider publication of a revised manuscript." First, my article would have to run in the Viewpoints section, not in the Archives and Research column, where the editors had originally placed it.

But the second condition was extraordinary: "We ask that you delete or reword references to the "Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct" in order to make it clear that you are stating a personal opinion." Delete references to their own "Statement on Standards"? This was verging on the Orwellian. They had produced the thing in the first place, labored over it, in fact. Did they want scholars to ignore their carefully wrought ethical guidelines?

Even if I complied on these points, alas, publication wasn't guaranteed: My revised manuscript would be reviewed once again by the tireless Professional Division; Weinstein

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of its members are practicing clinical psychologists as well as teachers and scholars. But, then, how would you account for the fact that the Society of Professional Archaeologists has a code of ethics that provides for the publication of disciplinary actions? The society's board of directors also has the right to inform government agencies and the media of ethical violations committed by its members. According to Mark Lynotp, past president of the society, "The idea is to have some way for people to sort out the ethical archaeologists from the ones who aren't doing so well."

When it comes to imposing sanctions on plagiarists and other flouters of scholarly ethics, the U.S. Public Health Service provides an even more striking contrast to the

Outside of the liberal arts, ethics violations are taken more seriously.

liberal arts associations. Some examples: C. David Bridges, formerly a professor of ophthalmology at Baylor College of Medicine, was found by the National Institutes of Health, according to *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, to have "taken experimental results from a manuscript sent to him for review and submitted those results for publication under his own name." All of his Public Health Service grant support was terminated, and he was barred, the *Chronicle* reported in July of 1991, from receiving federal grants or contracts for five years. Philip A. Berger, formerly professor of psychiatry at Stanford, was found by the National Institute of Mental Health to have "misrepresented the status of research subjects in nine papers," according to the *Chronicle*. He was prevented from receiving federal grants or contracts for three

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would be sent a new copy and given another ninety days in which to respond; then the manuscript and any reply from Weinstein would have to be vetted by the council.

By now willing to do almost anything to get my article out, I accepted all of these conditions. In the revised piece, though, I chose to "reword" rather than "delete" references to the "Statement on Standards," inserting the phrase "in my opinion" before my assertion that Weinstein was in violation of that statement. In an article headlined "Viewpoint" and signed by the author, I figured the disclaimer would be redundant, but adding it seemed less weird than scrupulously avoiding any mention of the AHA's own code of ethics.

The division okayed the revised manuscript and sent it to Weinstein in July. Three months later, there had still been no word from him. Finally, after getting the green light from the council, "The Alger Hiss Case, the Archives, and Allen Weinstein" appeared in the February 1992 issue of *Perspectives*, more than a year after it had been originally scheduled to run.

The occasion should have been cause for celebration. But between the idea and the reality falls the shadow. When I opened my February issue, I was dismayed to see a lengthy and misleading headnote above my article. "Publication was delayed," it explained, because "with the concurrence of the Council, the Division agreed to publication on the condition that Mr. Weinstein first be given opportunity to respond to Mr. Wiener's charges." That was simply untrue: The newsletter's editors had solicited a reply from Weinstein long before the director decided to postpone publication. According to James Gardner's letter to me, the article had been held so the division would have time to conduct an "investigation" into the accuracy of my charges. But the headnote said nothing about whether the AHA had verified those charges.

If only the headnote had ended after the words "the manuscript was conveyed to Mr. Weinstein, who chose not to respond." That would have provided a great opening and strong confirmation of the justice of my complaint. Instead, it went on to conclude: *"The Council reminds readers that publication in* Perspectives *should not be viewed as an alternative to the formal review process overseen by the Professional Division."*

In other words, the council had introduced my article to readers by reprimanding me for failing to file a formal complaint. However damaging to my argument, the headnote did at least suggest that the division would still be willing to receive a complaint. If publication was not "an alternative to the formal review process," then you didn't have to choose between publishing and filing a complaint—you could do both.

Encouraged by this advice and eager to do the right thing, I filed a formal complaint against

DID THE AHA REALLY WANT SCHOLARS TO IGNORE ITS OWN CAREFULLY WROUGHT ETHICAL GUIDELINES?

years; for five years, any institution employing Berger is required to certify the reliability of his grant applications. Stanford notified all journals in which the misrepresented research had been published, as well as the state medical board; Berger resigned from the university.

Liberal arts organizations should take note: There is no indication that any of the scientists accused of misconduct by the Public Health Service in the last two years sued the PHS or threatened to do so. When confronted with evidence of their misconduct, according to David L. Wheeler of the *Chronicle*, their reponses "ranged from firm denials to contrite confessions." Some, Wheeler notes, "said that they had been mentally ill when they fabricated data, while others said the investigations had driven them to mental illness." Douglas O. Nelson, a former associate professor of physiology at Northwestern University, said he had suffered "memory loss" as a result of charges that he had fabricated data. Martin Bak, a former research fellow in surgery at Harvard Medical School, explained that he had created phony data "only to annoy a colleague." Neither Nelson nor Bak sued the Public Health Service, and both resigned.

What is to be done in the liberal arts? Groups that lack codes of ethics—like the American Philosophical Association—ought to develop them promptly. Unlike the MLA's, the best codes establish enforcement mechanisms. (In its current form, the MLA ethics code is "just a string of pieties," as plagiarism expert Thomas Mallon puts it. "Without a means of adjudicating conflicts, the code doesn't mean anything.") Unlike the APSA's, the best codes also permit organizations to make public their findings of unethical conduct. The Ivory Tower may not need its own special prosecutor, but it ought to develop better procedures for dealing with those who break the rules.

—J.W.

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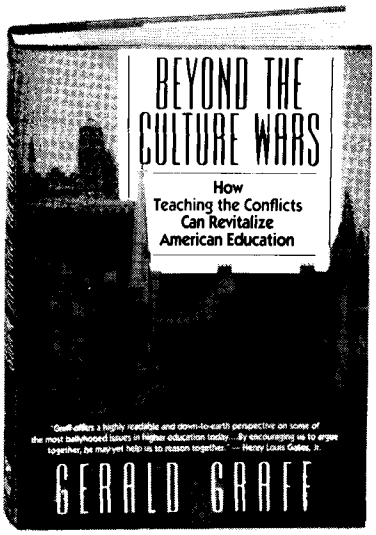

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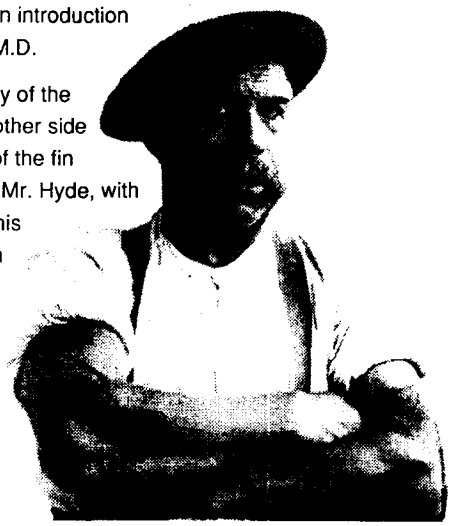

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COMPROMISED POSITIONS

Weinstein in February 1992, submitting my published article as the text, and asking the Professional Division to conclude that Weinstein had violated the "Statement on Standards" and to advise him to deposit his documents with an archive. Five months later, I got a three-sentence reply, again from Gardner. The division "must recuse itself from review of the complaint," he wrote, "since the charges have been made public through publication in the [AHA's] newsletter."

Had I missed something here? The AHA's policy now seemed to be that it would not consider an ethical question if the public already knew what the question was. The logic was hard to follow, but perhaps some principle had eluded me. For enlightenment I turned to the Addendum on Policies and Procedures at the end of the statement, but found no requirement that the division recuse itself from cases that had become public. Orwellian? Kafkaesque was beginning to sound more to the point.

Gardner's letter ended on a peremptory note: The division "does not see that any purpose will be served by further action on this matter."

Well, *I* could see some—and I still do. The argument that Weinstein ought to fulfill his ethical responsibility could be more than the opinion of one person—it could be the formal judgment of the profession's highest body. Ethical standards could be given some teeth, and scholars reminded of their obligations to one another. Who knows? Weinstein might even be persuaded, at last, to comply, providing other historians of the Cold War with valuable primary sources. And the AHA could set an example for the many other scholarly associations which tend toward timidity when confronted with wrongdoing in their ranks.

Jon Wiener is a professor of history at the University of California at Irvine and the author of Professors, Politics and Pop (Verso, 1991). *He is a contributing editor of* The Nation *and has written for* The New Republic *and other magazines.*

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electrotalk THERAPY

sex, politics, and paranoia on the net

by adam begley

Anyone aware that PC also stands for personal computer has probably heard of Internet, the computer-based communications network destined by next week, the week after, or next term, at the latest, to revolutionize scholarship by shrinking the international academic community to the size of a cozy faculty lounge. Whole libraries, continents away, will open up to any scholar whose fingers can tap a keyboard—it will be the end of the research travel grant as we know it.

Of course, the professoriat will have to achieve computer literacy—or the network become as pliant as a departmental secretary and electronic mail as stress free as stamping an envelope—before that polyglot faculty lounge emerges as a favored scholarly haunt. To date, a trip to the British Library still requires an airplane ticket.

And yet Internet hums with chaotic activity, most of it unmoderated, as its users would say. The result is a sort of Tower of Babel in an echo chamber, a network vast and complex enough to induce Pynchonesque paranoia in the most levelheaded observer.

Much of this activity is at least tangentially related to academe. Scholarly electronic journals and newsletters sprout up every month. More promiscuous still is the growth of so-called academic discussion lists: loose electronic forums focused on a particular topic. Subscription to these conferences is almost always open to all. Anyone may contribute, and every contribution, whether it's a ditty or a dissertation, can be instantly distributed to each subscriber on the list. Stop-and-go conversations are built out of memos and countermemos. Imagine endless streams of replicated digital text pulsing along fiber-optic pathways.

Nobody knows for sure how many users are plugged into Internet—the National Science Foundation estimates four million—but the vast majority of this electronically avant-garde horde are university affiliated.

In the early fall of last year, just as the nation was choosing a new president, I set out to eavesdrop on this mass of electronic chatter. Aided in my initiation by a computer wizard from Western Kentucky University, a fellow with the suitably druidical name of Hunter Goatley, who armed me with a password and magical commands, I became BEGLEAC@WKUVX1—and plunged into "the net."

I was warned to limit myself to a reasonable choice of lists. But what fan of

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electrotalk THERAPY

raw fish could resist J-FOOD-L: "This e-Conference, created at Kinki University in Japan, is for people interested in Japanese food and culture." Or DTS-L: "Dead Teachers Society e-Conference." Or Weird-L: "an e-Conference devoted to bizarre/disturbing/offensive short stories and ramblings, not humor." I fixed at last on a dozen lists, including one devoted to Jacques Derrida, another to *Finnegans Wake*, and another to the "issues and problems that an academic chairperson faces daily." (The only communication I ever received via this last list was a forlorn query from a chair wondering how to implement a policy regarding hepatitis-B inoculations.)

In the first twenty-four hours after I launched my subscription requests, my electronic mailbox was blitzed with more than a hundred messages, many of them more than a thousand words long, many of them no different from the mimeographed notices pinned to department bulletin boards: calls for papers, job announcements, bibliographical queries. All of this, plus the drafts of scholarly essays, I ignored in favor of the repartee in the electronic salon, coffeehouse debates waged in the dark by nimble-fingered wits.

An E-mail post, as the messages are commonly called, bristles with protocol in code. The text itself, though usually in English, often contains unfamiliar vocabulary. For example, the word "flame," as in the stern warning issued by MAIL-MEN, a list offering discussion of men's issues: "Flames are best sent elsewhere." Was this to scare off flamboyant homosexuals? Not at all. A "flame," it became clear, is a violation of "netiquette," a violent, usually ad hominem outburst that is the digital equivalent of acting out. On the Derrida list (where else?), one subscriber complained that another had "committed the most fell foul fetid flame seen posted to this list." My own passive role, sampling the contributions of others without replying, is called "lurking," an activity held in disdain by "mushrooms," E-mail junkies who thrive on the give-and-take of the lists and rarely emerge into daylight.

I stumbled over the unfamiliar typography. Until I learned to cant my head to the left, I puzzled over :-) and ;-> and B) and :-D, all of which denote degrees of good humor, and also :-(and its variants, used to express sadness. These are "emoticons," a name that lends them more dignity than they deserve; once the novelty wore off, I came to the snobbish conclusion that they are typically deployed by people who also dot their i's with little hearts.

Because of the elections, political talk was everywhere. A list called POLITICS-L generated a barrage of contentious messages. The participants seemed to include political scientists, policy wonks, and campus activists, but the tone was less academic than anarchic, with vehemently opinionated laypeople and outright crazies adding their voices to the mix. Nothing I saw matched the oddity of a harangue entitled THE "MARK OF THE BEA$T," which warned against "bar-code, OCR-number, and magnetic-strip scanning systems (as found in local libraries, supermarkets, retail establishments, etc.), which... THREATEN to SUBVERT Individual Privacy and Freedom." The author singled out UPC bar codes as especially dangerous because they have "the 'NUMBER OF THE BEA$T,' 666, ALREADY CODED INTO THEM." Response to this post was swift and merciless. One reply ended with, "666, you say? or sick sick sick?" Another asked whether the author had discovered the conspiracy on his own: "I mean, it is coded, so no one would have noticed it till you brought it up. Unless you are also part of this.... :-)"

Sex vied with politics as the favored subject, no matter what the declared topic of the conference, and on every list there was computer talk—hardware, software, the jangle of acronyms. Where these three topics converged, the E-mail zipped along the wire double-time. Internet has proven a remarkably effective means of distributing pornography, both text and graphic images, and the legal and technical issues involved in the transmission of vast quantities of smut can fuel debate for days on end. On COMP-ACADEMIC-FREEDOM-TALK, a battle over the theoretical right to view nudes on the computer screen raged on despite this reasoned solution: "For those who opt for viewing this kind of material (and I'm not un-susceptable [sic] to attractive depictions of the female form), I would certainly suggest a higher-resolution, more storage-efficient way of obtaining the material. (Try your local magazine stand.)"

Even a sober list like FWAKE-L, which nitpicks Joyce's novel word-for-word, seems drawn to the erotic. At the end of a long, meticulous analysis of a short passage, one scholar signs off with words of priapic encouragement: "Basta. Pecker up: this is as muddy as it gets." Speaking for "the FW Group at the Univ. of Missouri-Columbia," a subscriber offers this tribute to the more active participants: "I'm writing to say that—no doubt like a lot of silent gropes—we are grateful for what Bill and many others are telling us about pp. 85-88." I can't rule out the

Internet has proven a remarkably effective means of distributing pornography, and the legal and technical issues involved in the transmission of vast quantities of smut can fuel debate for days on end.

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I had sampled E-mail for ten days or so when I fell in love myself. She signs her posts "anneliese," eschews the uppercase à la e.e. cummings, and rambles on, mixing irony and whimsy in exact proportions.

possibility of typographical error here—you never know with Joyce—but I like the idea of mute Joyceans copping a furtive feel.

MBU-L, a list that calls itself Megabyte University, offers romantic possibilities even more intriguing than high-resolution porn. When a young woman named Karen announced that she had "won a 'competition'...to present projects that combine library/information resources with interdisciplinary work in an efficient environment that encourages faculty collaboration," I was naturally thrilled for her. Having won this competition, Karen was off to attend a flesh-and-blood conference. She wondered, were any other "MBUers" planning to attend? A prompt and tactful reply from a courteous gent: "I would love to have lunch or do something else with Megabuddies." A romance seemed inevitable, but then another fellow, clearly a jealous rival, sent this insidious post: "Since lunch is usually provided, Karen, we might want to do afternoon tea instead." How will it end? Tune in to MBU-L for the steamy conclusion.

I had sampled E-mail for ten days or so when I fell in love myself. She signs her posts "anneliese," eschews the uppercase à la e.e. cummings, and rambles on, mixing irony and whimsy in exact proportions. She first captured my heart by explaining high voter turnout in Minnesota: "if you ask real nice, they'll give you warmed stones to place at your feet in that little booth." And then there was her take on the bar-code lunacy: "according to the church i grew up in, the mark of the beast was not precisely defined. coulda been anything. as a matter of fact, there was a lot of hooha at my church, according to my sister, when gorbachev took office in the ussr because of that thang on his head. barcodes. i love this list."

But I gave up romance for philosophy when I read in a long, polemical post about censorship the only viable one-line summary of the entire Internet phenomenon: "The net is an experiment to see what it is here for."

Adam Begley is a freelance writer and book critic.

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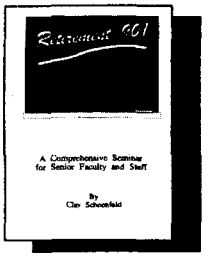

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RAH-RAH REVENUE

What does Harvard smell like?

A. Um...ivy?

B. Lots and lots of books?

C. Pervasive, unrelenting anxiety?

D. A bracing, rugged, masculine musk, with just a hint of Spanish lime?

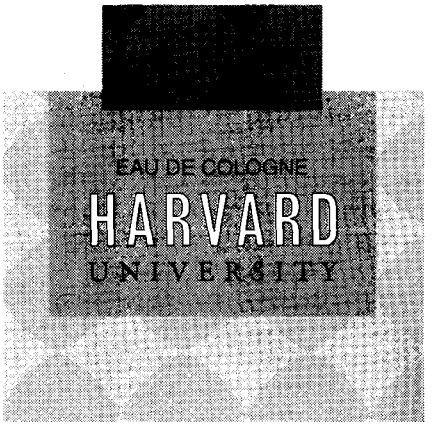
BY KATHARINE WHITTEMORE

IF YOU PICKED D., YOU'VE JUST KINDLED broad smiles on the faces of the executives at Genesse, a fragrance company based near Barcelona, Spain. Genesse just introduced a new men's eau de cologne. It's called, whisperingly, Harvard University, and a bottle of it glows with the familiar, classic, three-opened-books *Veritas* shield. Fragrance marketing is *muy grande* in Spain. Everything hinges on evocation, and certain American institutions seem to strike just the right chord—Genesse also peddles a cologne called NBA. (Since stateside basketball hit the Iberian airwaves, the sport has become hugely popular. But what do you suppose NBA smells like? Old gym socks?)

Harvard University is no feckless bootleg item. Genesse developed it in collaboration with John Celentano, the founder of Global Ventures and a man who had previously made his reputation on such stalwarts as Peanuts, Fido Dido, and Garfield. Global Ventures represents the mostly European merchandising excursions of Harvard and a dozen other schools (including Princeton, Stanford, the University of Arkansas, Notre Dame, and Ohio State). Each has trademarked its name, licensing out its use in exchange for royalties. Disney exacts a cut from every pair of Mickey Mouse ears, and the New York Yankees clean up on each pinstripe uniform sold, so why should it come as any surprise that Harvard and Yale and Penn State now get a take from items hawked under their names?

It doesn't, of course. In fact, what shocks is how long it took for schools to wise up to the idea. The U.S. Congress passed comprehensive trademark legislation after World War II, but American universities only began licensing their names and logos in 1973, and the idea didn't really move into high gear until about five years ago. Before that, in the days of lush budgets and climbing student enrollment, it hadn't occurred to administrators to pan in this particular stream. Deep-seated fiduciary panic hadn't yet goaded them into thinking they could squeeze out greater benefits (like cold, hard cash) by controlling the rights to those names.

In other words, colleges pretty much backed into the modern era of name-brand licensing. And having backed into it, they are finding the profits bigger than anyone had envisioned. Collegiate trademark licensing programs at about 250 colleges and universities marketing the products of some 1,700 licensees brought in around $1.5 billion so far this year. Licensing offices are now a fixture on the bigger university campuses, ensconced most often in the athletics offices but also in campus bookstores, university business offices, university legal offices, even in student unions. Whenever you see someone wearing a Rutgers sweatshirt or a pair of Fighting Irish boxer shorts—or detect Harvard splashed on manly Spanish jaws—you can bet that anywhere from 6 to 10 percent of the sale



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price went into campus coffers. And if it bothers you to have your complicated and deeply felt collegiate affiliation crudely reduced to a streamlined graphic on a toilet-paper holder, you can comfort yourself with the thought that it might be paying for the football team's new tackle dummies, more volumes for the library, or even the occasional scholarship.

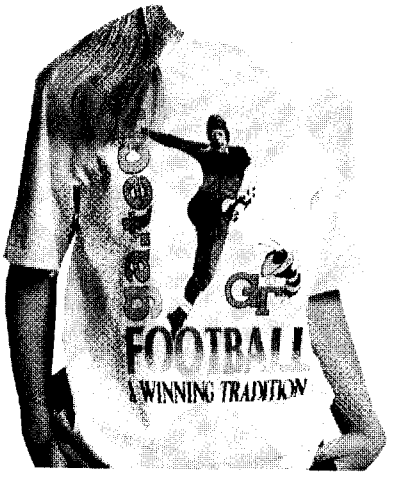
Compared to sources of revenue such as televised football games, big science-research grants, and generous alumni giving, it doesn't add up to a hill of beans. Yet. Collegiate trademark licensing is still in its infancy. Indeed, licensing guru Finus Gaston, head of the University of Alabama licensing office and author of the first doctoral thesis on the subject of trademark licensing, insists that "this is strictly supplemental income...never a mainstay of support." Liz Kennedy, head of the licensing program at the University of Southern California, agrees that, for university administrators, "money can't be a priority." They have to put their school's good name first; otherwise, she says, "the dollars from licensing are not a real and true boost."

But the resource is far from fully tapped. Only about a tenth of the nation's 2,700 institutions of higher learning practice licensing to any significant degree. "In terms of marketing," says Bob Topor, who edits an industry newsletter called *Institutional Image,* "the university is still light-years behind other nonprofit organizations." Even with only a tenth of our colleges participating, however, this still means scads of cash for the manufacturers who are licensees.

Considering how fiscally bereft most schools are these days, that's no mean figure. And since no source of income can be taken lightly, the collegiate licensing industry has settled in for the long haul. "We're suffering from an incredible financial crunch," says Anne Chasser, the head licenser at Ohio State. "Especially state universities, who are dependent on state legislatures to allocate funds—when the states are having so many problems of their own. Ohio State has taken a big hit. Our 1993 subsidy represents a $45 million cut from the year before. When we started licensing, we used to get flak. People said we had no right to license the name of a school that is supported by taxpayers." She stops, and adds wryly: "Their criticism fell as we became successful."

Why are university trademarks so lucrative? Well, from a marketing point of view, you can't beat the esteem in which most people hold their college—or even colleges they never attended. Industry sages like to spout the fact that the average person sees on the order of 1,500 trademarks a day. Some names just resonate. Pepsi, Xerox, Chevrolet, Quaker Oats, Hoover, Goodyear, Budweiser. "It's a Kodak moment." "Say it with Hallmark." Each of these names carry associations that insinuate themselves into our psyche, to the point where we don't even question their presence. It's this very unthinkingness that corporate America works so hard to achieve. Because once it happens, it's priceless.

Like brand names, college names buzz with connotations, almost all of them upbeat. Harvard suggests technocracy and prestige; Yale, high artiness as well as blueblood elitism; Notre Dame, striving Catholicism and scrappy Irish sportiness. Or as Jack Revoyr, licensing administrator at the University of California at Los Angeles, puts it in an industry handbook: "Harvard because of its academics, USC because of its athletics, UCLA because of its location and reputation, the University of Hawaii because of its location, and



even Slippery Rock because of its unique name." You don't have to market a school trademark; scholars and alumni have already done it for you. Schools have reputations, they've got alumni identification, they've got sports teams—hey, they've got school spirit.

That spirit can create an instant bonanza when you slap it onto a personal computer mouse pad or a sweatshirt, and college licensing officials will tell you that they got into the business to protect against the unfair exploitation of such enthusiasm. You might say trademark piracy has been around as long as trademarks. American Red Cross founder Clara Barton had to battle against such image soilers as Clara Barton Cigars and Red Cross Whiskey. Dom Pérignon thwarted a popcorn company selling Dom Popignon. Johnny Carson sued a portable toilet manufacturer whose product was known as "Heeere's Johnny!"

The abuse of collegiate trademarks was not quite as flagrant as all that, running generally along the lines of cheap merchandise or logos rendered in the wrong hues. There was, though, the company that attempted to sell Get Lucky, Bucky condoms, named for the mascot of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and the University of Missouri at Columbia T-shirt, depicting footballs and basketballs, which blared the message: MISSOURI'S GOT BALLS. There was also the specter of just plain morally objectionable items—handguns, tobacco, firecrackers—illicitly stamped with an educational logo.

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RAH-RAH REVENUE

Reputational damage aside, universities became even more alarmed at all the nightmarish liability scenarios. (Toys that maim! Food that chokes! Condoms that tear!) "If no one had abused the system, I'm not sure licensing would have happened," Bill Battle, president of the Collegiate Licensing Company, told a reporter last year. The CLC represents more than 124 schools, including such powerhouses as Yale, that have chosen to contract out the management of their licensing operations rather than run them in-house. The CLC earned about $750 million in its last fiscal year. "But some people," Battle says of the infringers, "got too bold, too greedy."

Battle wasn't referring to the Lucky, Bucky and ballsy Missouri manufacturers, though. They were small change. It was the big companies, the ones with juicy market shares, that galvanized the campus financial and legal communities. Champion Products, for instance, was one of the country's leading sports-apparel firms when it was sued by the University of Pittsburgh in 1981. "Educational institutions woke up to the revenues available," writes trademark expert Sheldon Burstein in his thumbnail legal history of collegiate licensing. "Champion," he adds, with a nice courtroom flair, "was the precipitating villain."

This "villain" claims to have been the first to sell college-logo-imprinted T-shirts way back in the Thirties. "By 1982," Burstein continues, "Champion had put the names and other symbols of over 10,000 schools, colleges, and universities...on garments." Champion had been in the game so long that the company maintained it actually *created* the market and school insignia thus belonged in the public domain. Champion therefore refused to pay the royalties which UPitt was now demanding.

UPitt scoffed at the public-domain argument. Who, it reasoned, could possibly have more of a right to its name than UPitt itself? Ohio State, DePaul, and UCLA joined in the suit against Champion, and the courts eventually decided in favor of academia. (Today Champion manages Notre Dame's licensing involvements, and has done the job so well it is the number one program in the nation. Champion also began marketing products under its own moniker; these days, the Champion logo is as ubiquitous as those of the universities.)

But don't be fooled by all this talk of safeguarding collegiate reputations: No one would have spent the time and legal fees had it not been so clearly worth the effort. For by 1981, a decade's worth of marketing successes had built up—and most of them orbited around sports. Indeed, trace the history of collegiate licensing and you'll discover that it matures at pretty much the same rate as collegiate athletics. (It's no accident that, in the biz, licensing income is also known as "rah-rah revenue.")

As Jack Revoyr explains it in his handbook, it was the National Collegiate Athletics Association that got into the trademark business big time and ran with it, doing a neat end run around college administrators in the process. In 1974 a Japanese businessman approached the NCAA with the visionary idea of uniting all U.S. universities under a single licensing contract. The NCAA didn't bother approaching the heads of the 125 universities it represented; it went to the athletic directors. Eventually twenty schools signed a deal with a distribution company. But it was not an altogether happy experience.

The distribution company "did not have any concern for the reputation of the institutions in the program and only regarded them as brand names to exploit," Revoyr writes, trotting out the licensing administrators' favored explanation for why colleges got into the racket in the first place. Schools cared only, Revoyr insists, about protecting their good names and the safety of the public too.

If this mantra sounds about as sincere as a mafioso lamenting how he was forced, *forced* into dope smuggling to support his family—that's because it is. All these rising profits—they've jumped by about a third each year for a while now—have put the schools in the delicate position of having to insist that money is a secondary consideration.

Consortiums like the Collegiate Licensing Company also like to say that they're in the biz to support higher education. Other licensers, however, pooh-pooh that notion. "If an infringer is out there, the [CLC] will just sign 'em up, not say 'you're a bad boy,'" says one collegiate licensing official. "Colleges have both reputation and revenue to think of. The CLC only has revenue." And not all schools worry that hard about protecting their good reputations; as one expert who asked to remain nameless says, "So many schools pay lip service to licensing, but they're not interested in running good programs. What they're interested in is cashing checks."

So—politically expedient mumblings aside—it's the financial rewards of trademarks that get schools hooked. That, of

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course, is no surprise: Licensing revenues are gratifyingly, deliciously free of controversy (unlike tuition hikes protested by students, layoffs protested by faculties, even direct sports income itself). Licensing just happens to be a relatively painless funding alternative. "Manna from heaven," as one industry article puts it. Another exults: "It's almost like finding money in the street."

Finding money in the street. Great!

So what's the catch?

Well, let's consider a notion given little weight in today's gleefully commercial world: tackiness. True, the main reason universities backed into collegiate licensing may have been old-fashioned sluggishness, but they also had their legitimate aesthetic qualms. Once upon a quaint time, licensing was considered unseemly, a crass thing to do behind the sober walls of academe. A public university such as UCLA may have started its program in the early Seventies, but Harvard, for one, held its nose until 1989. "Why were we behind?" asks Denyse Adams, Harvard's trademark licensing officer. "Well, we are an institution of higher learning, and certain people were uncomfortable with things commercial." She smiles. "It took some convincing."

But by 1990, the once-reluctant Harvard was giving the nod to logo-splashed T-shirts—featuring a big, dopey, smiling Fred Flintstone. (After a loud outcry on campus and some snide remarks delivered by a Yale trademark licenser to a *Forbes* magazine reporter, Harvard stopped granting a license to the Flintstone T-shirt manufacturer.) Elsewhere you can buy University of Iowa fishing lures, Boomer Sooner potato chips (from the University of Oklahoma), University of Michigan toilet-seat covers, Notre Dame iced cakes, Penn State swimming pool liners, University of Nebraska fertilizer, a board game called Harvardopoly—anything you can conceivably etch a logo upon, from baby bottles to dentures. With the dollar benefits mounting steadily, any lingering moral queasiness has long since been dispelled.

Everyone has his favorite contestant in the tastelessness sweepstakes. The University of Illinois markets its own all-natural, bone-shaped dog and cat treats, for instance, and, hey, what about those handsome caskets with the red University of Alabama logo emblazoned on the lid lining? (The U. of A. is not the only one to offer such mortuary accessories.) "I know it sounds comical," says Finus Gaston. "But I get requests like that all the time—for caskets, for headstones. Some people have such a love relationship with the University of Alabama that they want to carry that into eternity, I guess."

Egregious examples like these might lead you to assume collegiate licensing has reached a saturation point. (*Fertilizer*, for God's sake? *Tombstones*?) Some colleges have certainly bargained away their souls, not so much by selling them to the most tasteless buyer as by simply selling them to everyone—in other words, by sheer, numbing ubiquity. Take Penn State, winner of the "Sky's the Limit Rapacious Huckster Award,"

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which has granted some 1,300 licenses. (Even the biggest schools rarely surpass 500.) In trademark vernacular, Penn State may almost be guilty of "naked licensing"—a legal term denoting such indiscriminate application of the trademark that it sends the logo hurtling into the public domain and strips a licenser of rights.

But avariciousness can also drive licensees away—and make a school look, shall we say, less than altruistic. Just last fall, according to *The Chronicle of Higher Education,* the University of Iowa tried to strong-arm Iowa City florists into paying fifty dollars each for the right to sell bouquets containing a cardboard "I," plus a 6.5 percent royalty on each flower sold. The bouquets were carried by fans to football games. Rather than pay the fees, the outraged flower sellers simply switched the letter to "H"—for the team's name, the Hurricanes—and sent the 6.5 percent royalty to Florida to help clean up hurricane damage.

Is this how we want our alma maters to behave? In this world where not only every product but every experience can be conjured up by a product and a tag line—a sublime view in a national park comes down to a T-shirt, the complexities of African-American identity to a slogan hawking athletic footwear—shouldn't there be some refuge from the oppression of the marketplace?

If you think those are old-fashioned, curmudgeonly questions, consider this: Ivory tower licensers want much, much more than just your walls, closets, wardrobes, kitchen cupboards, bookshelves, bathrooms, pets, cemeteries, and cars. Services, Revoyr says, are the next licensing frontier; credit cards and certificates of deposit have already surfaced at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville. The interest rates hinge—no lie—on their NCAA tournament point spreads.

On the other hand, pacts with the Devil are the stuff of academic fund-raising. One need only think back to Cecil Rhodes, or any of the American robber barons who underwrote our great institutions of higher learning. And while some licensing revenues are channeled into general operating costs, most are earmarked for academic and athletic scholarships. (Royalties from Harvard's Fred Flintstone T-shirts, for instance, went toward scholarships for students from Greece.) If a few thousand rolls of toilet paper and a couple hundred bowling jackets enable more students to get an education, what's objectionable about that?

Better to sell a thousand sweatshirts—this reasoning goes—than to lay off a single Plutarch scholar. Better to peddle flashlights than raise student-activity fees. There are downsides, but they don't outweigh the up sides. So far. Like most newish enterprises, collegiate licensing risks getting ahead of itself. There's embarrassing stuff out there, and it's not only distasteful but bad business to market dog food and caskets or to alienate local small businesses.

But you could still make the argument that licensing—when it's thoughtful and controlled—actually reinforces the better values of higher education. There may be something inherently democratic about well-managed licensing, in that it spreads the financial burden of education in a broader arc. True, those who are already paying out to the universities—enrolled students, alumni, and the families of both—buy a lot of the licensed stuff. (In the biz they call this "royalties from loyalties.")

Though really, the majority of purchasers are more "fans," people who just like the school, or even just like the school colors. Finus Gaston, the casket guy, has coined a wonderful term for another particularly passionate market segment—the ones who didn't get accepted. "I call them 'sidewalk alumni,' he says, "because they're walking around on the sidewalk outside campus, wishing they belonged inside."

As it turns out, however, no matter how you feel about collegiate trademark licensing—*it's loathsome* or *it's okay within limits* or *what's the big deal*—you probably won't have to confront it too directly in the future. The wannabe psychology that Gaston outlines is most pronounced overseas—and that is where experts say the licensing profits lie. The appeal for foreign consumers, these analysts

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explain, is found not so much in a few particular schools but in American universities *in general*, all blended into a kind of Joe-college (Joachim-college? Giuseppe-college?) fog of interchangeability. Europeans and Japanese seem less interested in our academic prowess, or even our athletic reputations, than in our warm and fuzzy on-campus traditions—four years of living away from home, carousing and bonding and cheering and pledging and supposedly creating memories for the rest of our lives. Hence a cologne named Harvard. Hence also the fact that in Tokyo you can buy a $400 suit or a $120 pair of shoes, each tagged with a discreet Harvard label. It seems our collegiate allure is powerful enough that international consumers are willing to shell out more money per item than are their U.S. counterparts. "You can go beyond insignia products in the overseas market," says Harvard's Adams. "They want more high-end products, not so much low-end."

Global Ventures, perfume purveyor, has even cooked up something christened the "University Collection," a line of high-end clothes and watches and so forth. John Celentano of Global Ventures says it's going to be big, big, big.

Gaston is also in on the deal. "We won't emphasize particular schools," he says of the University Collection. "We'll emphasize a *lifestyle*, the American college lifestyle. That's what they're hungry for."

Hunger! That's good! Let them eat cake, baked by Kalamazoo! Marquette muffins! Drexel dumplings! The possibilities are endless, Gaston and Celentano and the other grand licensing Poo-Bahs say. Yikes! we reply.

Katharine Whittemore wrote "The Dead Sea Squabbles: Your Pocket Guide to the Mysteries of the Scrolls," in the December 1991 Lingua Franca.

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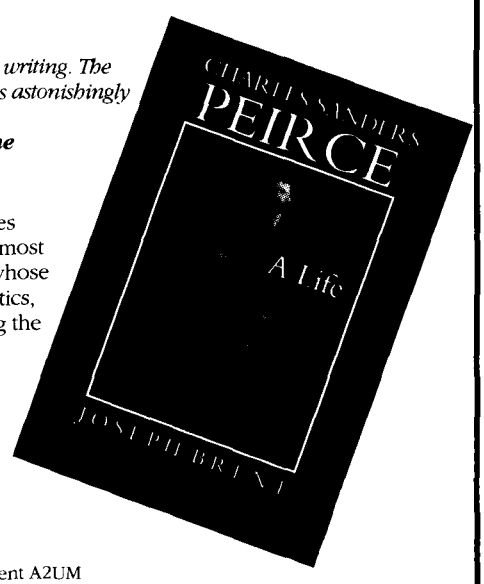

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RESEARCH FILE

DOCUMENTS IN SEARCH OF SCHOLARS

THE H. ADRIAN SMITH COLLECTION OF CONJURING AND MAGICANA
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In 1922, four years before Harry Houdini's accidental death at the hands of a fan, thirteen-year-old Harry Adrian Smith of Providence, Rhode Island, was bitten by the magic bug. Like many bright adolescents, Smith began to read everything he could get his hands on about famous magicians and their tricks. At first, he satisfied his curiosity in the local public library. But, as Smith would later tell a meeting of fellow book collectors, by fifteen, he "had a bad habit of wanting to own all the desirable books I encountered there.... Many a day I lunched on a five-cent box of raisins to keep from starving to death...and I saved up the resulting nickels and dimes to buy a book I wanted."

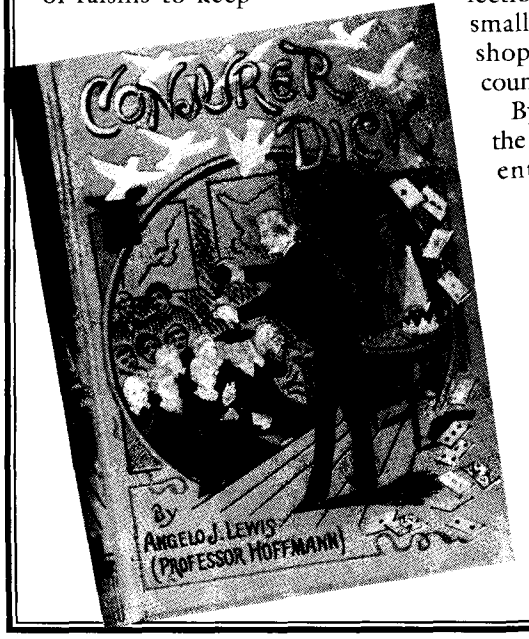
Smith mastered many of the tricks he read about and was able to supplement his book purchase money by performing as a magician himself. His hobby even put him through college at Brown, where he captivated crowds as "Adrian Smith, Master of Magic" and "The Mystery Man of Brown," graduating in 1930 with a degree in engineering.

When the Great Depression put an end to his brief engineering career, Smith reverted to his first and favored trade and eventually served as president of two major magicians' organizations. Moonlighting most of his life as a traveling salesman of picture frames, he continued to amass magic books and collectibles, combing small-town hobby shops around the country.

By 1988, when the widowed, seventy-nine-year-old Smith moved into a nursing home and donated his trove to his alma mater, he had assembled one of the country's two greatest private collections on the performance of magic (the other is the Mulholland Collection, owned by the magician David Copperfield) and one of the best collections of its kind in the world. According to curator Jennifer Lee, the team of Brown librarians who traveled to Smith's modest home in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, to claim their prize found "books piled everywhere except in the tub and the kitchen."

The collection's more than 6,000 items now line shelves and fill boxes in their own room on the second floor of the John Hay Library. Lee confesses that "only God knows what's in some of the boxes," but the library recently received a $72,500 federal grant to catalogue the 4,660 books, pamphlets, and periodicals. Smith, who died in January 1992, left a small bequest for continued work on the collection. Two full-time librarians will spend two years doing the cataloguing. "A lot of the materials were written by professional magicians or hobbyists and have never been catalogued before," says Lee. "So far, we've relied mostly on Smith's own card catalogue, which was tidy but not thorough."

Smith's chief interest was antiquarian books on the performance of magic, and he bought several fine magic libraries, most notably that of the late Milton A. Bridges, a New York doctor who shared Smith's passion for prestidigitation. Curator Don Wilmeth calls the 2,000-volume Bridges collection, for which Smith paid $3,000 in 1940, "priceless."



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Smith's collection, he adds, "spans so much time that it should be of great interest to historians of the Elizabethan age, of the Victorian age, of the early twentieth century. The oldest books, from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are particularly interesting because they date from a time when the performance of magic was sometimes still considered witchcraft as much as showmanship."

Smith was particularly proud of his thirteen editions, including a 1635 second edition, of the legendary *Hocus Pocus Junior*. Published in London in 1634, *Hocus Pocus Junior,* which bears the subtitle *The Anatomie of Legerdemain; Or, The Art of Jugling set forth in his proper colours, fully, plainly, and exactly, so that an ignorant person may thereby learn the full perfection of the same, after a little practise,* is the earliest complete how-to manual known on the art of conjuring. Its instructions for tricks like the cups and balls will be recognized by any modern magician who has a quaint turn of mind and a little Latin: "Then reach [the last ball] out from you, saying, *'vade, couragious,'* and open your hand, and blow a blast, looking up as if you saw it flying away, and say *'passa couragious,'* and 'that's gone:' then take up the cups one after another, and say, 'Nevertheless, Gentlemen, there is one, there is two, and here is all three againe.'"

Says Wilmeth, "The whole new interest in popular culture should make the collection of interest to people in the field of performance studies. Stage magic is a form of theater. The magician is an actor."

And he thinks feminist scholars should pay attention: "Throughout the history of magic, heads were always being cut off and people being sawed in half or pierced with swords. And invariably it was a woman getting dissected or mutilated."

Smith also accumulated a quantity of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century books, on parlor magic and feats of memory and numerical calculation, that brim with hearty, Baden-Powell-esque cheer. *The Book of Fun, Mirth, and Mystery,* published in 1924 by C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., of London, promises eager young readers "A Feast of Delightful Entertainment, Including Games, Tricks,

Puzzles, Solutions, 'How to Makes,' & Various Other Means of Amusement."

More recent books reflect Smith's idiosyncratic interests. There's a shelf of modern fiction dealing with the black art in one form or another (E.L. Doctorow's *Ragtime,* William Goldman's *Magic*), books by and about Houdini, works on shadow puppetry, and a row of books on the Automaton Chess Player exhibited in Europe and America in the mid-eighteenth century (and eventually debunked when its workings were examined and a man was found curled uncomfortably inside).

Periodicals range from a 1792 run of *The Conjurer's Magazine* to volumes 1 through 65 of *The Linking Ring: The Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Magicians* to *The Midget Magician,* a playing-card-size "magazinette" that magicians could carry in their vest pockets for handy reference to standard tricks. "Magicians' societies don't usually let libraries or nonmembers subscribe to their publications, because they don't want their secrets exposed," notes Wilmeth. "It's a sign of their respect for Smith that they continue to send us copies."

And then there are the boxes and boxes of ephemera Smith picked up on his travels: magic dealers' catalogues, broadsides that demystify celebrated sleights of hand, snapshots of performers, published lectures on conjuring, business cards printed with top hats and rabbits, and gaudy posters advertising magicians famous (Houdini) and less so ("George, The Supreme Master of Magic"). Jennifer Lee, digging through a box of trick coins stamped with the profiles of the magicians who used them in the Thirties and Forties, sighs, "I don't know what we're going to do with some of this stuff."

Smith "didn't focus on magic apparatuses, but he filled up the crannies of the collection with them," she adds. Browsers may be childishly delighted by antique magicians' stands with hinged edges, Chinese linking rings, crystal balls, once-brilliant silk scarves, a bevy of porcelain bunnies, an arrangement of bowls and mirrors that makes a coin seem to float, and a life-size plaster head that, Wilmeth explains, is a replica of the one used in the Blue Room Illusion, the self-decapitation that was the signature illusion of late nineteenth-century magician Harry Kellar the Incomparable.

Particularly intriguing is a battered nineteenth-century child's magic set, of which only the cup and ball trick—three tarnished tin cups and three dirty, parti-colored cloth balls nestled among peeling cardboard partitions—can be recognized by the uninitiated eye.

When Wilmeth, himself a former amateur magician, is asked to explain some of the other, more baffling items, his only response is to show his empty hands and begin silently, solemnly, and deftly to pluck the cloth balls out of thin air.

—Sue Young Wilson

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Letters

Continued from page 5

resent being characterized as "plodding" and "the badge of dullard writers." Most deeply offensive, however, is your associating me, metaphorically or otherwise, with *The New Criterion*. I may often be maligned, but the fact remains that I play a usefully relaxing role in many a sentence. Your magazine's abuse is wholly gratuitous. The cheesy Italian should learn to resist emulating the journal he was discussing.

semicolon, *punctuation mark, everywhere*

CARTER'S COUNCIL

As a Carter administration appointee to the National Council on the Humanities (1978–84), I read with great interest David Segal's article on "Cheney's Command" in your September/October 1992 issue. I was particularly distressed to learn of the transformation of council meetings from the exhilarating, exhausting, and intellectually exciting two-day events they once were to brief sessions that do nothing more than confirm decisions already made by the chair, Lynne Cheney, and her staff.

Although I admired the article in general, I must take issue with Segal's statement that President Carter was the first to politicize the council by appointing unqualified persons "whose main credential was having been active in his campaign." In fact, the eighteen Carter appointees (two appointed to terms that have not yet expired) included seven professors, three college presidents, an academic staff member with a Ph.D., and two former academics. In addition to me (a Cornell faculty member), the professors came from such institutions as Brown, Columbia, San Francisco State, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. It is true that we differed from previous appointees to the council in that we tended to be younger and less "pale and male" (the Carter appointees included seven women and five members of minority groups), but no one today would, I think, argue that such identities made us by definition any less qualified than were earlier council members.

The five Carter appointees who were neither academics nor former academics impressed me immensely with their hard work, dedication to the work of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and general erudition. One of the most learned men I have ever met was a nonacademic named to the council by Carter. It may well be that some or all of these people were large campaign contributors, but if so they surely gave no more money to Carter than the wealthy Republicans (including a Rockefeller) who sat on the council as Nixon and Ford appointees gave to Nixon and Ford. Such people were also valuable council members, I hasten to add; and I must admit that as a result of my experience on the council I recognize the major contributions and useful perspectives that carefully chosen "public" members can bring to the discussion of grant-giving in the humanities.

It was President Reagan, then, not Carter, who broke what had been the established pattern of nominations to the council: a mixture of academics, well-qualified nonacademics, and, yes, perhaps a generous campaign contributor or two. I thought it was particularly symbolic that my own replacement on the council in 1984 was the head of the Moral Majority for the state of Virginia, whose only claim to a humanistic credential was that she had once been the treasurer for a theatrical company.

Mary Beth Norton, *Professor of American History, Cornell University*

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the BATTLE FOR CITY UNIVERSITY

Continued from page 31

ation of students," says Camille Rodriguez of Hunter College's Center for Puerto Rican Studies.

But supporters reply that those who say the plan hurts minorities more than it helps them can do so only by overlooking both the devaluation of CUNY diplomas under the current setup and the corrosive double standard that implies high standards are beyond the reach of black and Latino students. "Young people are smart, and when students are switched out of taking cosmetology and consumer math and onto a track where they're pursuing solid course material instead," she says, "both the college-going rate and the retention rate increase. I believe black and Hispanic kids are intelligent, competent, and able to accept challenges. Only closet elitists believe there is a conflict." Defenders of the new standards also contend that even if they do end up restricting access for some minority students, it will hardly lead to "white-ification" of the system, as some conspiracy-minded critics charge, since the graduating pool of high school students is now so overwhelmingly black and Latino. Says CUNY trustee Calvin Pressley, "Given the nature of the city, we would have to become a very small university to exclude large numbers of minority students."

Nevertheless, the initiative may be heading for some rough political waters. "The face of the City University should reflect the population of New York City because it is a public institution," asserts H. Carl McCall, president of the New York City school board and a close ally of Mayor David Dinkins. "It is the system which has failed if there are groups unrepresented."

Ron Berkman concedes that "if the policy has an impact on diversity, that would be something we would look at with a jaundiced eye. If down the line, the complexion of the university changes, then we would have to look at that." Asked what that meant, Berkman said, "We'd stop."

"Politicians are afraid of black, Puerto Rican, and Hispanic parents, afraid to tell them their kids are failing," says Herman Badillo. The timidity of politicians, he maintains, only makes CUNY administrators and trustees more reluctant to go to the mat for standards. "Their attitude is that if a black mayor doesn't care, they are not going to take the flak."

Racial politics aside, there are other reasons to doubt that the proposal can deliver on its promises. Ultimately, its success depends on steady improvement in the high schools, no small task given their current disarray. The schools are already woefully short of math and science teachers as well as guidance

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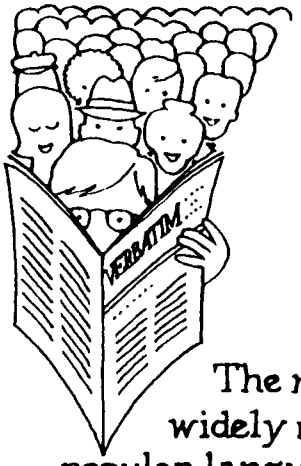

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the BATTLE FOR CITY UNIVERSITY

counselors who are essential to steering students toward college-prep work. Filling the needed slots will be expensive and time-consuming, and even if the schools where college-prep courses are not now offered add them to their curricula, there is no guarantee they'll be taught adequately.

Although supporters of the plan say the schools won't need additional funding to do their jobs right, some school-board members are skeptical. It's hard enough, they point out, to finagle the money for school programs already in place—and their budget has been slashed by $750 million in the last two and a half years alone. "Do we have the resources in the public school system?" asks McCall. "That's a question yet to be answered. I wish it were true that it was only a matter of reshuffling priorities. But I think we will need more resources."

And some plain speakers point out that a thoroughgoing campaign for standards would mean a "top-to-bottom transformation" of the system, as a City College dean and parent of two public school students put it. "There is a lot of evidence that the problem of badly prepared students doesn't just start in high school," says David Lavin, the sociologist. "Fixing all the problems we have will call for close to a revolution." And when you factor in the current polarization on the Board of Education—and the threatened departure of Chancellor Fernandez—over such matters as instituting a gay-friendly curriculum in grade school, it seems unlikely that revolution will be given priority. "The Board of Education is being distracted by political sideshows," maintains Lavin, "instead of concentrating on what kids need to know in a postindustrial society."

Given these obstacles, some insiders fear that the plan may turn out to be nothing more than a public-relations ploy—"a hoax," as one former City College Alumni Association president labeled it. "They are just announcing these things that will never be put into practice," he says, adding that standards and the current size of the system—according to CUNY's master plan, it will expand to 250,000 students by the year 2000—are incompatible. "Real standards require that the system be cut back, and no one wants to do that because any attempt to scale back in this climate is considered racist and a threat to jobs. We have yet to reach the point where someone is turned away, and until that time nothing will happen. No one wants to say, 'Honey, I shrunk the college.'" LF

William McGowan, a former editor of The Washington Monthly, *is the author of* Only Man is Vile: The Tragedy of Sri Lanka *(Farrar, Straus & Giroux). He is working on a book on diversity.*

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NAME	INSTITUTION	PREVIOUS AFFIL.
TENURINGS		
Anderson, Susan	Oregon, U of	OR
Bammer, Angelika	Emory U	GA
Bentzel, Curtis	Franklin&Marshall	PA
Bridges, George	Idaho, U of	ID
Byg, Barton	MassU of, Amherst	MA
Calhoon, Kenneth	Oregon, U of	OR
Classen, Albrecht	Arizona, Tucson	AZ
Decker, Craig	Bates C	ME
Gokberk, Ulker	Reed C	OR
Hart, Gail	UC, Irvine	CA
Hedgepeth, Sonja	Middle Tennessee	TN
Joyce, Steven James	Ohio State	OH
Kempf, Franz	Bard C	NY
Kittler, Wolf	UC, SntaBarbara	CA
Koc, Richard	Colorado C	CO
Krause, Edith	Moorhead State	MN
Laane, Tiiu	Texas A&M U	TX
Lindsey, Byron	New Mexico, U of	NM
McCormick, Richard	Minnesota, TwinC	MN
Morton, Michael	Duke U	NC
Nollendorfs, Cora L.	Wiscnsn, Madison	WI
Pieslak, Dixie	Azusa Pacific U	CA
Pizer, John	LSU, BatonRouge	LA
Rumold, Inca	De Paul U	IL
Salumets, Thomas	British Columbia	CAN
Schreckenberger, H.	Vermont, U of	VT
Schulte-Sasse, Linda	Macalester C	MN
Vivian, Kim	Augustana C	IL
Wallach, Martha	Central Conn SU	CT
Weninger, Robert	Washington U	MO

NAME	INSTITUTION		PREVIOUS AFFIL.
HIRINGS TO TENURE			
Bareikis, Robert	Centenary C	LA	Cal SU - LBeach
Del Caro, Adrian	Colorado, Bouldr	CO	Louisiana State U
Geisler, Michael	Middlebury C	VT	Guilford C
Rieckmann, Jens	UC, Irvine	CA	Washington, U of
Walker, Richard	Maryland, CollPk	MD	Howard U
Winkler, Markus	PennsylvaniaState	PA	Washington, U of

HISTORY

TENURINGS		
Adler, Jeffrey	Florida, U of	FL
Airhart, Cameron	Houghton C	NY
Al-Imad, Leila	E Tennessee S U	TN
Altschuler, Glenn	Cornell U	NY
Anderson, Virginia	Colorado, Bouldr	CO
Andrews, Ried	Pittsburgh, U of	PA
Armstead, Myra Y.	Bard C	NY
Aronsen, L.R.	Alberta, U of	CAN
Attreed, Lorraine	Holy Cross, C of	MA
Baldwin, Peter	UC, Los Angeles	CA
Barshay, Andrew	UC, Berkeley	CA
Bergmann, Peter	Connecticut, U of	CT
Besse, Susan	CUNY, City C	NY
Biagioli, Mario	UC, Los Angeles	CA
Billows, Richard	Columbia U	NY
Birkner, Michael	Gettysburg C	PA
Blight, David	Amherst C	MA
Bossenga, Gail	Kansas, U of	KS
Brackett, John	Cincinnati, U of	OH
Brick, Howard	Oregon, U of	OR

This issue lists disciplines German through Spanish/Portuguese. Our November issue listed Anthropology/Archeology/Folklore, Area Studies, Art/Art History, Classics, Communication/Journalism, Dance/Drama/Film/Video, Economics, English, and French/Italian.

These tables reflect tenurings and hirings to tenure effective as of the beginning of the '92-'93 academic year in the humanities and social sciences (excluding psychology) at more than 400 4-year colleges and universities in the US and Canada.

"Tenuring" means the granting of tenure to a faculty member who in the previous academic year was in an untenured position at the same institution. "Hiring to Tenure" means the hiring to a tenured position of a faculty member from another institution.

['93] means this action will take effect as of the '93-'94 academic term.
"N/A" means this information was not available at press time.
"S," "C"and "U" mean "State," "College" and "University."
[NTG] means this institution is partially or completely non-tenure-granting: its faculty is listed when they are signed for the first time to a 'non-probational' contract (*e.g.* lasting 5 years or more).

Lingua Franca goes to great effort to insure that our data is accurate and as complete as possible. However, since we have in most cases relied upon the administrators we survey, we know that JOBTRACKS is, as we go to press, incomplete and still not free from all errors. Consequently, we cannot be responsible for errors and omissions, and readers are advised not to act on any of this information without verifying it.

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Deans and administrators: If your institution isn't represented and should be, write or call us to request the appropriate form.

Faculty members: If your name isn't here and should be, ascertain who in your administration or news office both has this information for the humanities and social sciences, and is willing to part with it. Give us the person's name and title, and your name and title. Note that we are not listing temporary or visiting positions, nor first-time hirings to those senior positions that are probationary (*e.g.* associate professor without tenure).

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Burgess, William	E Tennessee S U	TN
Cable, Larry	NCarolina, Wimngtn	NC
Canup, John	Texas A&M U	TX
Capper, Charles H.	NCarolina, ChplH	NC
Card, Bryant	Thomas More C	KY
Carleback, Elisheva	CUNY, Queens C	NY
Carson, Mina	Oregon State U	OR
Cayton, Andrew	Miami U, Oxford	OH
Chowning, Margaret	Cal SU -Haywrd	CA
Cleveland, Jr., D.	Connecticut, U of	CT
Conradt, Nancy	Du Page, C of	IL
Crews, Daniel	Centrl Missouri S	MO
Dear, Peter	Cornell U	NY
Dintenfass, Michael	Wiscnsn, Milwauk	WI
Dyck, Ian	Simon Fraser U	CAN
Enright, Michael	East Carolina U	NC
Fellman, Anita	Old Dominion U	VA
Fisher, Michael	Oberlin C	OH
Fitzgerald, Michael	Saint Olaf C	MN
Fix, Andrew	Lafayette C	PA
Fleming, Robin	Boston C	MA
Furlough, Ellen	Kenyon C	OH
Gallecchio, Marc	Villanova U	PA
Giblin, James	Iowa, U of	IA
Gissendanner, Cindy	Towson State U	MD
Goffman, Daniel	Ball State U	IN
Goodman, Dena	LSU, BatonRouge	LA
Greenberg, Cheryl	Trinity C	CT
Grudzinska-Gross, Irena	Emory U	GA
Hanlon, Gregory	Dalhousie U	CAN
Hattox, Ralph	Hampden-Sydney	VA
Heap, Ruby	Ottawa, U of	CAN
Hedrick, Charles	UC, SantaCruz	CA
Hesse, Carla	UC, Berkeley	CA
Holden, Christine	Southern Maine	ME
Holt, Mack	George Mason U	VA
Honig, Emily	Yale U	CT
Hunt, Margaret	Amherst C	MA
Hunt, Bruce	Texas, Austin	TX
Isserman, Maurice	Hamilton C	NY
Jacobsen, Nils	Illinois, Urbana	IL
Kaster, Greg	Gustavus Adolph	MN
Kierner, Cynthia	NCarolina, Chrltt	NC
Kimler, William C.	North Carolina S	NC
Kingsland, Sharon	Johns Hopkins U	MD
Koziol, Geoffrey	UC, Berkeley	CA
Langer, Erick	Carnegie Mellon	PA
Lansing, Carol	Florida, U of	FL
Lapsansky, Emma	Haverford C	PA
Levine, Bruce	Cincinnati, U of	OH
Liebersohn, Harry	Illinois, Urbana	IL
Lindemann, Mary	Carnegie Mellon	PA
Lindo-Fuentes, H.	UC, SntaBarbara	CA
Mahoney, Timothy	Nebraska, Lincoln	NE
Mancall, Peter Cooper	Kansas, U of	KS
Marten, James	Marquette U	WI
Martin, Dorothea	Appalachian S U	NC
McBride, Larry	Illinois State U	IL
McCaffray, Susan	NCarolina, Wimngtn	NC
McClure, George	Alabama, Tsclsa	AL
McGregor, Robert	Sangamon State	IL
McLaughlin, Megan	Illinois, Urbana	IL
McMurray, Sally	PennsylvaniaState	PA
Miscamble, C.S.C., Rev. W.	Notre Dame, U of	IN
Monod, Paul	Middlebury C	VT
Morgan, Philip	Florida State U	FL
Nelson, Gersham	Frostburg State	MD
Ngo, Vihn Long	Maine, U of	ME
Olster, David	Kentucky, U of	KY
Omara-Otunnu, Amii	Connecticut, U of	CT
Pankratz, John	Albright College	PA
Patch, Robert W.	UC, Riverside	CA
Payne, James	Mississippi, U of	MS
Peters, Dolores	Saint Olaf C	MN
Pletsch, Carl	Miami U, Oxford	OH
Reinhardt, Steven	Texas, Arlington	TX
Roberts, Lissa	San Diego State	CA
Rogers, Randall	LSU, BatonRouge	LA
Rosenstein, Nathan S.	Ohio State	OH
Rosu, Lucian	Western Michigan	MI
Sahlins, Peter	UC, Berkeley	CA
Sanders, Paula	Rice U	TX
Scarpino, Philip	Indiana-Purdue, Ind	IN
Schroeder, Susan	Loyola U	IL
Schroeter, Daniel	Florida, U of	FL
Schwartz, Thomas	Vanderbilt U	TN
Silverberg, Miriam	UC, Los Angeles	CA
Slocum, Kay	Capital U	OH
Smith, Sherry	Texas, El Paso	TX
Snay, Mitchell	Denison U	OH
Steffen, Charles	Georgia State U	GA
Stevens, Carol	Colgate U	NY
Stewart, Jeffrey	George Mason U	VA
Stott, Richard	George Washingtn	DC
Strocchia, Sharon	Emory U	GA
Swanson, Carl	East Carolina U	NC
Taylor, Karen J.	Wooster, C of	OH
Townsend, Mary Lee	Tulsa, U of	OK
Tullos, Allen	Emory U	GA
Turner, Karen	Holy Cross, C of	MA
Usselman, Steven	NCarolina, Chrltt	NC
Von Hagen, Mark	Columbia U	NY
Weaver, Stewart	Rochester, U of	NY
Wilson, Francille	East Michigan U	MI
Wilson, Robert	Georgia C	GA
Wittenstein, Kate	Gustavus Adolph	MN
Wozniak, Peter	Auburn, Montgmry	AL
Yeh, Wen-Hsin	UC, Berkeley	CA

HIRINGS TO TENURE

Alvarez-Junco, José	Tufts U	MA	N/A
Austensen, Roy	Valparaiso U	IN	Illinois State U
Baker, Paula	Pittsburgh, U of	PA	MassU of, Amherst
Blackbourn, David	Harvard U	MA	London, U(UK)
Buchwald, Jed	M I T	MA	Toronto U(CAN)
Chapman, Herrick	New York U	NY	Carnegie-Mellon U
Coatsworth, John	Harvard U	MA	Chicago, U of
Cohen, Lizabeth	New York U	NY	Carnegie-Mellon U
Cohen, Warren	Maryland, Catonsvl	MD	Michigan State U
Coward, Harold	Victoria, U of	CAN	Calgary U(CAN)
Cronon, William	Wiscnsn, Madison	WI	Yale U
Dudley, Julius	Salem State C	MA	Fitchburg S C
Duley, Margot L.	East Michigan U	MI	Toledo, U of
Fausz, Frederick	Missouri, StLouis	MO	St. Mary's, MD
Flores, Dan	Montana, U of	MT	Texas Tech
Green, Michael	Kentucky, U of	KY	Dartmouth C
Hall, Kermit	Tulsa, U of	OK	Florida, U of
Halpern, Baruch	PennsylvaniaState	PA	York U (CAN)
Hartog, Hendrick	Princeton U	NJ	Wisconsin, U of
Hewitt, Nancy A.	Duke U	NC	S. Florida, U of
Hollinger, David	UC, Berkeley	CA	Michigan, U of
Honig, Emily	UC, SantaCruz	CA	Yale U
Immerman, Robert	Temple U	PA	Hawaii, U of
Irwin, William	Aquinas C	MI	Nazareth C
Jones, Christopher P.	Harvard U	MA	Toronto U(CAN)
Keller, Evelyn Fox	M I T	MA	UC, Berkeley
Lake, Peter G.	Princeton U	NJ	London, U(UK)

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Marsden, George M.	Notre Dame, U of	IN	Duke U
Masur, Louis	CUNY, City C	NY	UC, Riverside
McCormick, Richard	NCarolina, ChplH	NC	Rutgers U
Meyer, Melissa	Dartmouth C	NH	UC, Los Angeles
Mohr, James	Oregon, U of	OR	Maryland, U of
Moses, Wilson	PennsylvaniaState	PA	Boston U
Naylor, Phillip	Marquette U	WI	Mirrimack C
Packard, Randall	Emory U	GA	Tufts U
Parr, Joy	Simon Fraser U	CAN	Queen's U(CAN)
Peck, Linda	Rochester, U of	NY	Purdue U
Rose, Sonya	Michigan, AnnArb	MI	Northwestern U
Rose, Paul	PennsylvaniaState	PA	York U(CAN)
Ruiz, Vicki	Claremont Grad	CA	UC, Davis
Schutte, Anne J.	Virginia, U of	VA	Lawrence U
Scott, William	Lehigh U	PA	Clark Atlanta U
Sealander, Judith	Bowling Green S	OH	Wright State
Sorkin, David	Wiscnsn, Madison	WI	Oxford U(UK)
Spear, Thomas	Wiscnsn, Madison	WI	Williams C
Warren-Findley, J.	Arizona State U	AZ	George Washington

LANGUAGES & LITERATURES, OTHERS

TENURINGS

Bruce, D.M.	Alberta, U of	CAN
Etter-Lewis, Gwen	Western Michigan	MI
Klingshirn, William	Catholic U Amer	DC
Monnet, Livia	Minnesota, TwinC	MN
Petruccione, John	Catholic U Amer	DC
Ransom, Daniel	Oklahoma, U of	OK
Schalow, Paul	Rutgers, N Bruns	NJ

LINGUISTICS

TENURINGS

Condit, Celeste	Georgia, U of	GA
Heim, Irene	M I T	MA
Ito, Junko	UC, SantaCruz	CA
Kleifgen, JoAnne	Teachers College	NY
Kornfilt, Jaklin	Syracuse U	NY
Landman, Alfred	Cornell U	NY
Lessl, Thomas	Georgia, U of	GA
Payne, Doris	Oregon, U of	OR
Saito, Mamoru	Connecticut, U of	CT
Seely, T. Daniel	East Michigan U	MI
Speas, Margaret	MassU of, Amherst	MA
Weinberg, Amy	Maryland, CollPk	MD
Whitman, John	Cornell U	NY
Winer, Lise	S Illinois, Carbndl	IL

HIRINGS TO TENURE

Grimshaw, Janet	Rutgers, N Bruns	NJ	Brandeis U
Herring, Susan	Texas, Arlington	TX	Cal SU -SBrnrdno
Prince, Alan	Rutgers, N Bruns	NJ	Brandeis U
Tucker, G. Richard	Carnegie Mellon	PA	Pres, Ctr Appl Lng
Wolfram, Walter A.	North Carolina S	NC	District of Columbia
Woolford, Ellen	MassU of, Amherst	MA	Penn State U

MIDDLE EASTERN, AFRICAN

TENURINGS

Meier, Sam A.	Ohio State	OH
Milani, Farzaneh	Virginia, U of	VA
Sokoloff, Naomi	Washington, U of	WA
Van De Mieroop, M.	Columbia U	NY

HIRINGS TO TENURE

Malti-Douglas, Fedwa	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN	Texas, Austin
Newby, Gordon	Emory U	GA	North Carolina S
Polonsky, Antony	Brandeis U	MA	Lndn Schl Ecn (UK)

MUSIC

TENURINGS

Alt, Jerry	New Mexico S U	NM
Anderson, Eva	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
Arauco, Ingrid C.	NCarolina, ChplH	NC
Artymiw, Lydia	Minnesota, TwinC	MN
Atlas, Raphael	Smith C	MA
Averett, Janet	San Jose State U	CA
Bailey, John	Nebraska, Lincoln	NE
Battipaglia, Diana	CUNY, Lehman	NY
Bauer, Paul	Northern Ill. U	IL
Baumgartner, Helen	Gustavus Adolph	MN
Baxter, Pollyanne	Cal SU - L.A.	CA
Berendsen, Emilie	Washington, U of	WA
Bloxam ['93], M. J.	Williams C	MA
Bobo, Richard	NW Missouri S U	MO
Brewer, Charles	Alabama, Tsclsa	AL
Brouwer, Margaret	Washington & Lee	VA
Brown, Helen	Purdue U	IN
Butt, John	UC, Berkeley	CA
Cai, Camilla	Kenyon C	OH
Campbell, James	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
Child, Peter	M I T	MA
Cichy, Roger	Iowa State U	IA
Cohen, Alfred	Richmond, U of	VA
Cox, James	Drake U	IA
Davison, Michael	Richmond, U of	VA
Davy-Penningsfeld, G.	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
Deane, Derry	Tulsa, U of	OK
Dreyer, Nancy	Northern Michigan	MI
Eschbach, Jesse	North Texas, U of	TX
Everett, William	Washburn,Topeka	KS
Farnham, Curvin	Maine, U of	ME
Fassler, Margot	Brandeis U	MA
Fisk, Charles	Wellesley C	MA
Fulmer, Mimmi	Wiscnsn, Madison	WI
Garcia, David	Bridgewater S C	MA
Garritson, Paul	Missouri, Columbia	MO
Gast, Kim	Saint Cloud State	MN
Girton, Irene	Cal SU - L.A.	CA
Givens, Hugh	Saint Cloud State	MN
Glenn, Lawrence	Denver, U of	CO
Guck, Marion	Washington U	MO
Hamel, Keith	British Columbia	CAN
Hardy, Janis	Saint Olaf C	MN
Henderson, Rebecca	Alabama, Tsclsa	AL
Hunter, Bryan	Nazareth C	NY
Isley, Christine	Middle Tennessee	TN
Jacobsen, David	Virginia Poly	VA
Janower, David	SUNY, Albany	NY
Joyner, David	North Texas, U of	TX
Kalam ['93], Tonu	NCarolina, ChplH	NC
Kechley, David	Williams C	MA
Kennedy. SJ, T. Frank	Boston C	MA
King, James	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
Klebanow ['93], S.	NCarolina, ChplH	NC
Klein, Nancy	Old Dominion U	VA
Koluran, Barry	Washington & Lee	VA
Kraus, Joseph	Nebraska, Lincoln	NE

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Locke, David	Tufts U	MA
Loewy, Andrea	SW Louisiana	LA
Lonis, Dale	Missouri, Columbia	MO
Luciano, Lynn	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
Madsen, Mark	Missouri, StLouis	MO
Mann, Brian	Vassar C	NY
Mason, Patrick	SUNY, Fredonia	NY
McCoy, Scott	Iowa, U of	IA
McKeel, James	Saint Olaf C	MN
McMullen, William	Nebraska, Lincoln	NE
McNutt, Rebecca	Sweet Briar C	VA
Moore, Brian	Nebraska, Lincoln	NE
Mueller, Paul	CUNY, Hunter C	NY
Murray, Kathleen	Lawrence U	WI
Nagel, Rebecca	SCarolina, Colmbia	SC
Pastille, William	St John's C	MD
Penhorwood, Constanza	Missouri, Columbia	MO
Perry, Timothy	SUNY, Binghmtn	NY
Pickett, John F.	Central Washington U	WA
Plummer, Carolyn	Notre Dame, U of	IN
Portnoy, Kim	Webster U [NTG]	MO
Price, Harry	Alabama, Tsclsa	AL
Reed, Thomas	Ashland C	OH
Rheude, Elizabeth	N Dakota, U of	ND
Riley, Martha	Purdue U	IN
Ritscher, Ellen	North Texas, U of	TX
Runnels, Brian	Bemidji State U	MN
Russell, Tilden	Southern CT SU	CT
Saunders, T. Clark	Maryland, CollPk	MD
Saville, Kirt	Washburn,Topeka	KS
Sears, David	Merrimack C	MA
Sharon, Rena	British Columbia	CAN
Shawn, Allen	Bennington C [NTG]	VT
Skolnikova, Nelli	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
Stone, Susan	Augustana C	IL
Temple, Richard	SE Louisiana U	LA
Thomas, Jr., William	Furman U	SC
Tompkins, Charles B.	Furman U	SC
Treger, Charles	MassU of, Amherst	MA
Tsutsumi, Tsuyoshi	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
Tumlinson, Charles	Washburn,Topeka	KS
Vetter, Roger	Grinnell C	IA
Winder, Diane	East Michigan U	MI
Youens-Wexler, Laura	George Washingtn	DC

HIRINGS TO TENURE

Bjork, Mark	Minnesota, TwinC	MN	Minnesota, U of
Cummings, Anthony	Tulane U	LA	Princeton U
Dawes, Andrew	British Columbia	CAN	Toronto U(CAN)
Edlina-Dubinsky, Luba	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN	Barodin Trio
Everett, Steven	Emory U	GA	Kennesaw S C
Freund, Don	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN	Memphis State U
Garrett, Margo	Minnesota, TwinC	MN	Julliard
Lee, Ronald	Rhode Island, U of	RI	Syracuse U
Levin, Robert	Harvard U	MA	Freiburg U(GER)
Moeser, James C.	SCarolina, Colmbia	SC	PennsylvaniaState
Muffit, Timothy	Texas, Austin	TX	Lousiana State U
Newton, James	UC, Irvine	CA	N/A
Page, Cleveland	Maryland, CollPk	MD	Cincinnati, U of
Rosand, Ellen	Yale U	CT	Rutgers U
Shelemay, Kay	Harvard U	MA	Wesleyan U
van Deusen, Nancy	Claremont Grad	CA	Cal S U-Northrdg

ORIENTAL

TENURINGS

Baker, Donald	British Columbia	CAN
Bloom, Irene	Barnard C	NY
Eno, Robert	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
Heath, Peter	Washington U	MO
Kaga, Mariko	Carleton C	MN
Marcus, Marvin	Washington U	MO
Markus, Andrew	Washington, U of	WA
Michta, Andrew	Rhodes C	TN
Morley, Carolyn	Wellesley C	MA
Ogawa, Nobuo	Middlebury C	VT
Rogers, Ann	Washington & Lee	VA
Spring, Madeline	Colorado, Bouldr	CO
van der Kuijp, Leonard	Washington, U of	WA
Wang, Jing	Duke U	NC

HIRINGS TO TENURE

Chun, Dorothy	UC, SntaBarbara	CA	Texas, U of
Collins, Steven	Chicago, U of	IL	Concordia(CAN)
Ungar, J. Marshall	Maryland, CollPk	MD	Hawaii, U of

PHILOSOPHY

TENURINGS

Alexander, Gary	Wiscnsn, StevensPt	WI
Allen, Barry	McMaster U	CAN
Armstrong, Benjamin	Central U of Iowa	IA
Barad, Judith	Indiana State U	IN
Baxter, Donald	Connecticut, U of	CT
Bearn, Gordon	Lehigh U	PA
Benson, Hugh	Oklahoma, U of	OK
Bilgrami, Akeel	Columbia U	NY
Bowen-Moore, P.	Nazareth C	NY
Brings Jord, Selmer	R P I	NY
Brown, Bryson	Lethbridge, U of	CAN
Caffentzis, C. George	Southern Maine	ME
Christian, Rose Ann	Towson State U	MD
Clowney, David	Rowan C	NJ
Colapietro, Vincent	Fordham U	NY
Cornwell, Grant	St Lawrence U	NY
Curzer, Howard	Texas Tech	TX
Dixon, Nicholas	Alma College	MI
Edelberg, Walter	Illinois, Chicago	IL
Elfstrom, Gerard	Auburn U	AL
Fleck, Leonard	Michigan State U	MI
Foster, Cheryl	Rhode Island, U of	RI
Freeman, Samuel	Penn, U of	PA
Garavaso, Pieranna	Minnesota, Morris	MN
Gauthier, Candace	NCarolina, Wimngtn	NC
George, Cathryn	Idaho, U of	ID
Greenwood, John	CUNY, City C	NY
Hand, Michael	Texas A&M U	TX
Hartz, Glenn Allen	Ohio State	OH
Helman, Glen	Wabash College	IN
Hooker, Bradford W.	Virginia Cmnwlth	VA
Houlgate, Stephen	De Paul U	IL
Houser, Nathan	Indiana-Purdue, Ind	IN
Hughen, Richard	Fort Hays State	KS
Hunter, Graeme	Ottawa, U of	CAN
Jacquette, Dale	PennsylvaniaState	PA
Johnson, Carla	Saint Cloud State	MN
Kaufman, Frederik	Ithaca C	NY
Kealey, Daniel	Towson State U	MD
Kobes, Bernard W.	Arizona State U	AZ
Kronz, Frederick	Texas, Austin	TX
Maher, Patrick	Illinois, Urbana	IL
Maudlin, Tim	Rutgers, N Bruns	NJ
McMahan, Jefferson	Illinois, Urbana	IL
Mendola, Joseph	Nebraska, Lincoln	NE

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Nash, Margaret	SUNY, Cortland	NY
Okonta, Ike	Winston-Salem	NC
Owensby, Jacob	Jacksonville U	FL
Pierman, Carol	Alabama, Tsclsa	AL
Principe, Michael	Middle Tennessee	TN
Raffman, Diana	Ohio State	OH
Reed, David	Wittenberg U	OH
Rioux, Jean W.	Benedictine C	KS
Romaine, Dianne	Sonoma State U	CA
Russell, Paul	British Columbia	CAN
Schiller, Walter	Texas Tech	TX
Silverman, Allan Jay	Ohio State	OH
Smith, Steven	Millsaps C	MS
Snider, Eric W.	Toledo, U of	OH
Sweeney, Eileen	Boston C	MA
Tomlinson, Thomas	Michigan State U	MI
Turner, Jeffrey	Bucknell U	PA
Turrisi, Patricia	NCarolina, Wimngtn	NC
Vasey, Craig	Mary Washington	VA
Velasco y Trianosky, G.	Michigan, Flint	MI
Vicchio, Stephen	Notre Dame of MD	MD
Vogel, Jonathan	Amherst C	MA
Von Eckardt, Barbara	Nebraska, Lincoln	NE
Walters, Kerry	Gettysburg C	PA
Warren, Karen	Macalester C	MN
Weir, Jack	Morehead State	KY
White, Stephen	Tufts U	MA
Wider, Kathleen	Michigan, Drbrn	MI
Wilson, Joseph	NCarolina, Wimngtn	NC
Yourgrau, Palle	Brandeis U	MA

HIRINGS TO TENURE

Baldner, Steven	St Francis Xavier	CAN	ThomMoore(CAN)
Clark, Andy	Washington U	MO	Sussex, U of
Code, Alan	Ohio State	OH	UC, Berkeley
Crawford, Donald	UC, SntaBarbara	CA	Wisc nsn, Madison
Forster, Ann	Calif. Polytech	CA	Washington, U of
Gabbey, Alan	Barnard C	NY	N/A
Haslanger, Sally	Michigan, AnnArb	MI	Penn, U of
Heelan, Patrick	Georgetown U	DC	SUNY, StonyBrk
Hylton, Peter	Illinois, Chicago	IL	Harvard U
Scruton, Roger	Boston U	MA	London U(CAN)
Simon, Thomas	Illinois State U	IL	Baltimore, U of
Taylor, Kenneth	Rutgers, N Bruns	NJ	Maryland, U of
Thorp, John W.	Western Ontario	CAN	Ottawa U(CAN)
Tooley, Michael	Colorado, Bouldr	CO	Astrl Natl U(ASL)
Wilson, C.	Alberta, U of	CAN	Notre Dame

POLITICAL SCIENCE

TENURINGS

Alkeby-Lan, Horace	Virginia State U	VA
Angel, Robert	SCarolina, Colmbia	SC
Arat, Zehra	SUNY, Purchase	NY
Bachelor, Lynn W.	Toledo, U of	OH
Barkey, Henri	Lehigh U	PA
Baumgartner, Frank	Texas A&M U	TX
Beattie, Kirk	Simmons C	MA
Bellar, Stephanie	Tennessee, Chat	TN
Bernier, Lynne	Carroll C	WI
Bonnicksen, Andrea	Northern Ill. U	IL
Brooks, Joel	Illinois State U	IL
Brown, Courtney	Emory U	GA
Brunello, Anthony	Eckerd C	FL
Burnier, DeLysa	Ohio U	OH
D'Lugin, Victor	Hartford, U of	CT
Daddieh, Cyril	Salisbury State U	MD

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Drake, W. Avon	Virginia Cmnwlth	VA
Duerst-Lahti, Georgia	Beloit C	WI
Edie, Carolyn	MassU of, Amherst	MA
England, David	Arkansas St U	AR
Erisman, H. Michael	Indiana State U	IN
Feimer, Steve	South Dakota	SD
Finn, John	Wesleyan U	CT
Flores, Henry	Saint Mary's U	TX
Foley, Michael	Catholic U Amer	DC
Folz, David	Tennessee, Knoxvl	TN
Franklin, Charles	Wisc nsn, Madison	WI
Frantz, Janet	SW Louisiana	LA
Fuchs, Ester	Barnard C	NY
Geddes, Barbara	UC, Los Angeles	CA
Gilliam, Franklin	UC, Los Angeles	CA
Ginsberg, Roy	Skidmore C	NY
Gleason, Gregory	New Mexico, U of	NM
Grady, Dennis	Appalachian S U	NC
Grover, Yogesh	Winona State U	MN
Grunes, Rodney	Centenary C	LA
Haas, Peter	MassUof, Amherst	MA
Hallum, Anne	John B. Stetson	FL
Harris, William	Penn, U of	PA
Hedge, David	Florida, U of	FL
Hertzke, Allen	Oklahoma, U of	OK
Hoberg, George	British Columbia	CAN
Hosten, Germaine	Johns Hopkins U	MD
Isaac, Jeffrey	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
Johnson, Paul E.	Kansas, U of	KS
Katz, Mark	George Mason U	VA
Kempton, Daniel	Northern Ill. U	IL
Kirchheimer, Donna	CUNY, Lehman	NY
Koven, Steven	Iowa State U	IA
Lanoue, David	UC, Riverside	CA
LaSelva, Samuel	British Columbia	CAN
Launius, Michael A.	Central Washington U	WA
Leonard, Stephen	NCarolina, ChplH	NC
Lepak, Keith	Youngstown State	OH
Lindsay, James	Iowa, U of	IA
MacDonald, Stuart	NCarolina, ChplH	NC
MacLeod, Arlene	Bates C	ME
Mahler, Gregory	Mississippi, U of	MS
Mangun, William	East Carolina U	NC
Martin, Janet	Bowdoin C	ME
Mastanduno, Michael	Dartmouth C	NH
Maveety, Nancy	Tulane U	LA
McCartney, John	Lafayette C	PA
McClennly, Earl	Virginia State U	VA
McGinnis, Michael	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
McKeown, Alex	Kenyon C	OH
Mengisteab, Kidane	Old Dominion U	VA
Miller, Joshua	Lafayette C	PA
Moakley, Maureen	Rhode Island, U of	RI
Mochizuki, Mike	S California, U of	CA
Moen, Matthew	Maine, U of	ME
Monshipouri, Mahmood	Alma College	MI
Mundo, Philip	Drew U	NJ
Munger, Michael C.	NCarolina, ChplH	NC
Nichols, Mary	Fordham U	NY
Palmer, Glenn	SUNY, Binghmtn	NY
Peek, John	Centenary C	LA
Pelissero, John	Loyola C	IL
Petracca, Mark	UC, Irvine	CA
Pontusson, Jonas	Cornell U	NY
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Rhodes, Edward	Rutgers, N Bruns	NJ

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Stanley, Harold	Rochester, U of	NY
Stavrakis, Peter	Vermont, U of	VT
Stewart, Charles	M I T	MA
Swank, Duane	Marquette U	WI
Swenson, Peter	Penn, U of	PA
Urquhart, I.T.	Alberta, U of	CAN
Vacs, Aldo	Skidmore C	NY
Weiss, Anita	Oregon, U of	OR
Wessel, Harry	Merrimack C	MA
Wigton, Robert	Eckerd C	FL
Woliver, Laura	SCarolina, Colmbia	SC
Wood, B. Dan	Texas A&M U	TX
Zaller, John	UC, Los Angeles	CA

HIRINGS TO TENURE

Abrams, Kathryn	Cornell U	NY	Boston U
Baker, Kendall L.	N Dakota, U of	ND	Northern Ill. U
Balzer, Harley	Georgetown U	DC	N/A
Biersteker, Thomas J.	Brown U	RI	S California, U of
Bonham, Matthew	Syracuse U	NY	American U
Clark, Caleb	Auburn U	AL	Wyoming, U of
Conant, James	Oklahoma, U of	OK	New York U
Dawson, Michael C.	Chicago, U of	IL	Michigan, AnnArbr
Falkenheim, Peggy	Simon Fraser U	CAN	W Ontario (CAN)
Ferman, Barbara	Temple U	PA	Illnois Tech
Ginsberg, Benjamin	Johns Hopkins U	MD	Cornell U
Hamilton, Cynthia	Rhode Island, U of	RI	N/A
Hinckley, Barbara	Purdue U	IN	New York U
Huang, Chi	Kentucky, U of	KY	Texas A&M
Huber, Evelyne	NCarolina, ChplH	NC	Northwestern U
Katzmann, Robert	Georgetown U	DC	N/A
Kugler, Jacek	Claremont Grad	CA	Vanderbilt U
Lebow, Richard Ned	Pittsburgh, U of	PA	Cornell U
Lynch, Allen	Virginia, U of	VA	Columbia U
Markovits, Andrei	UC, SantaCruz	CA	Boston U
McAdams, A. James	Notre Dame, U of	IN	Princeton U
Nef, Jorge	Simon Fraser U	CAN	Guelph U(BLG)
Nelson, Daniel	Old Dominion U	VA	Endow Intl Peace
O'Rourke, Timothy	Clemson U	SC	Virginia, U of
Ray, David	Oklahoma, U of	OK	Georgia Tech
Regens, James	Tulane U	LA	Georgia, U of
Rosenthal, Howard	Princeton U	NJ	Carnegie-Mellon
Scaff, Lawrence	PennsylvaniaState	PA	Arizona, U of
Snyder, James	M I T	MA	Chicago, U of
Stephens, John	NCarolina, ChplH	NC	Northwestern U
Walton, Hanes	Michigan, AnnArb	MI	Harvard U
Weingast, Barry	Stanford U	CA	Hoover Inst.
Womack, Brantly	Virginia, U of	VA	N. Illinois U
Wright, John	George Washingtn	DC	Iowa, U of

RELIGION

TENURINGS

Ashton, Dianne	Rowan C	NJ
Barnhill, David	Guilford C	NC
Brettler, Marc	Brandeis U	MA
Burns, John	George Mason U	VA
Carpenter, David	Saint Joseph's U	PA
Cizewski, Wanda	Marquette U	WI

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Getz, Lorine	NCarolina, Chrltt	NC
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Guerra, Anthony	Bard C	NY
Harak, S.J., G. S.	Fairfield U	CT
Harlan, Lindsey	Connecticut C	CT
Hills, Julian	Marquette U	WI
Holland, Glenn	Allegheny C	PA
Hughson, S.J., Rev. T.	Marquette U	WI
Inati, Shams	Villanova U	PA
Jackson, Roger	Carleton C	MN
Kearney, Eileen	Saint Xavier C	IL
Kelsay, John	Florida State U	FL
Kraft, Kenneth	Lehigh U	PA
Kramer, Kenneth	San Jose State U	CA
Lewis, Theodore	Georgia, U of	GA
Lishka, Dennis E.	Wiscnsn, Oshksh	WI
MacDonald, M.	Ottawa, U of	CAN
Masuzawa, Tomoku	NCarolina, ChplH	NC
McTighe, Michael	Gettysburg C	PA
Menkis, Richard	British Columbia	CAN
Mitchell, Alan	Georgetown U	DC
Morris, James	Oberlin C	OH
Murphy, Joseph	Georgetown U	DC
Poland, Lynn	Davidson C	NC
Reimer, Joseph	Brandeis U	MA
Reinhart, Kevin	Dartmouth C	NH
Ross, Susan	Loyola C	IL
Say, Elizabeth	Cal SU - Northrdg	CA
Schubel, Vernon	Kenyon C	OH
Schuurman, Douglas	Saint Olaf C	MN
Steinberg, Naomi	De Paul U	IL
Stewart, Tony K.	North Carolina S	NC
Tarrillion, Joseph	Saint Mary's U	TX
Tessier, Linda	Youngstown State	OH
Tucker, Maryevelyn	Bucknell U	PA
Wasserstrom, Steven	Reed C	OR

HIRINGS TO TENURE

Buckley, S.J., Michael J.	Boston C	MA	Notre Dame
Cannon, Katie	Temple U	PA	Episcopal Divinty
Davis, Winston	Washington & Lee	VA	Southwestern U
Ernst, Carl W.	NCarolina, ChplH	NC	Pomona C
Laurance, Rev. John	Marquette U	WI	Creighton U
Lipstadt, Deborah	Emory U	GA	Occidental C
McShane, S.J., Joseph	Fordham U	NY	Le Moyne C
Min, Anselm	Claremont Grad	CA	Belmont Abbey
Neyrey, S.J., Rev. J.	Notre Dame, U of	IN	Weston Sch Theo
Phillips, D. C.	Claremont Grad	CA	Swansea U(UK)
Signer, Michael A.	Notre Dame, U of	IN	Hebrew U
Wyschogrod, Edith	Rice U	TX	CUNY, Queens C
Zahavy, Tzvee	NCarolina, Chrltt	NC	Minnesota, U of

RUSSIAN/SLAVIC

TENURINGS

Carlson, Maria	Kansas, U of	KS
Cooke, L. Brett	Texas A&M U	TX
Cooke, Olga	Texas A&M U	TX
Costlow, Jane	Bates C	ME
Denny, Joseph	Cincinnati, U of	OH
Engel, Margritt	Alaska, Anchrg	AK
Forman, Arlene	Oberlin C	OH
Fusso, Susanne	Wesleyan U	CT
Greenberg, G.	Syracuse U	NY
Humphries-Brooks, S.	Hamilton C	NY
Kopper, John	Dartmouth C	NH
Lekic, Maria	Maryland, CollPk	MD

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Samuel, Scott	Oregon State U	OR
Stanton, Leonard	LSU, BatonRouge	LA

SOCIOLOGY

TENURINGS

Andes, Nancy	Alaska, Anchrg	AK
Bearman, Peter S.	NCarolina, ChplH	NC
Brundage, David	UC, SantaCruz	CA
Cable, Sherry	Tennessee, Knoxvl	TN
Campbell, Karen	Vanderbilt U	TN
Cappell, Charles	Northern Ill. U	IL
Carter, Jack	New Orleans, U of	LA
Cazenave, Noel	Connecticut, U of	CT
Champagne, D.	UC, Los Angeles	CA
Colvin, Mark	George Mason U	VA
Decker, Leonard	Loras C	IA
DeWild, Dale	Central U of Iowa	IA
Dubin, Steven	SUNY, Purchase	NY
Eisenhandler, Susan	Connecticut, U of	CT
Elbow, Margaret	Texas Tech	TX
Fine, Gary	Georgia, U of	GA
Finke, Roger	Purdue U	IN
Gaianguest, Katherine	Maine, U of	ME
Griffiths, Shannon	Hood C	MD
Grusky, David	Stanford U	CA
Hart, Barbara	Texas, Tyler	TX
Hatch, Laurie	Kentucky, U of	KY
Heisler, Barbara	Gettysburg C	PA
Jaffe, Dale	Wiscnsn, Milwauk	WI
Kim, Young Song	Cal SU -Haywrd	CA
Launer, Harold	Seton Hall U	NJ
Lewis, Jonathan	Ill Benedictine	IL
Lodwick, Dora	Miami U, Oxford	OH
Macy, Michael	Brandeis U	MA
Mahmoudi, Hoda	Calif. Lutheran U	CA
Mandle, Joan	Colgate U	NY
Marchant, Linda	Miami U, Oxford	OH
Monk-Turner, E.	Old Dominion U	VA
Mori, Barbara	Calif. Polytech	CA
Morrissey, Elizabeth	Frostburg State	MD
Mutchler, Jan Elise	SUNY, Buffalo	NY
Orloff, Ann Shola	Wiscnsn, Madison	WI
Oxfeld, Ellen	Middlebury C	VT
Ray, Melvin C.	Mississippi State	MS
Ray, Phyliss Gray	Mississippi State	MS
Reitman, Roger	Hood C	MD
Ringle, William	Davidson C	NC
Rogers, Richard	Colorado, Bouldr	CO
Rosenfield, Sarah	Rutgers, N Bruns	NJ
Rubin, Beth	Tulane U	LA
Saiedi, Nader	Carleton C	MN
Schultz, Martin	East Carolina U	NC
Selby, Robert S.	Frostburg State	MD
Sharma, Shanta	Henderson S U	AR
Smith, Shelley	SCarolina, Colmbia	SC
Sparrow, Kathleen	SW Louisiana	LA
Szasz, Andrew	UC, SantaCruz	CA
Tiemann, Kathleen	N Dakota, U of	ND
Turner, John	Appalachian S U	NC
Ulin, Robert	Allegheny C	PA
Umberson, Debra	Texas, Austin	TX
Villemez, Wayne	Connecticut, U of	CT
Warner, Rebecca	Oregon State U	OR
Weiss, Lawrence	Alaska, Anchrg	AK

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Weitzer, Ronald	George Washingtn	DC
Wickham-Crowley, T.	Georgetown U	DC
Wimberly, Dale	Virginia Poly	VA
Wu, Larry	Wiscnsn, Madison	WI
Zimmer, Lynn	CUNY, Queens C	NY

HIRINGS TO TENURE

Braddock II, J. H.	Miami, CoralGabl	FL	Johns Hopkins
Brint, Steven	UC, Riverside	CA	Yale U
Collins, Jane	Wiscnsn, Madison	WI	SUNY,Binghmtn
Di Maggio, Paul J.	Princeton U	NJ	Yale U
Hayward, Mark	PennsylvaniaState	PA	S California U
Gartner, Rosemary	Minnesota, TwinC	MN	N/A
Johnstone, Ronald	Ball State U	IN	Central Michigan
Marx, Gary	Colorado, Bouldr	CO	M I T
Maynard, Douglas	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN	Wiscnsn, Madisn
Montgomery, R.	Kansas, U of	KS	Wayne State U
Padilla, Felix M.	Northeastern U	MA	DePaul U
Richardson, B.	East Michigan U	MI	W.V. Wesleyan
Sanders, William	Texas, El Paso	TX	San Diego State
Tuma, Nancy	Cornell U	NY	Stanford U
Williams, David	Michigan, AnnArb	MI	Michigan State

SPANISH/PORTUGUESE

TENURINGS

Addis, Mary	Wooster, C of	OH
Bacon, Susan	Cincinnati, U of	OH
Beltran-Vocal, Maria	De Paul U	IL
Brookshaw, Michael	Winston-Salem	NC
Captain-Hidalgo, Y.	George Washingtn	DC
Connolly, Jane	Miami, CoralGabl	FL
De Diego, Fernando	Ottawa, U of	CAN
Diaz, Nancy	Rutgers, Newark	NJ
Diaz, Felipe	Cal SU - L.A.	CA
DiSalvo, Thomas	Eckerd C	FL
Flores, Arturo	Texas Christian U	TX
Gonzales, Eduardo	Johns Hopkins U	MD
Gonzalez, Galo	Macalester C	MN
Gonzalez, Flora	Emerson C	MA
Gonzalez-Millan, J.	CUNY, Hunter C	NY
Greer, Margaret	Princeton U	NJ
Hall, Kenneth	N Dakota, U of	ND
Heining-Boynton, A.	NCarolina, ChplH	NC
Helsper, Norma	SUNY, Cortland	NY
Hernandez, Librada	Furman U	SC
Hewitt, Julia	PennsylvaniaState	PA
Hutchinson, Steven	Wiscnsn, Madison	WI
Irvin, Hayden	Gustavus Adolph	MN
Irvin, Robert	Gustavus Adolph	MN
Jerez-Farran, Carlos	Notre Dame, U of	IN
Kempchinsky, Paula	Iowa, U of	IA
Kinsella, John	Southern Maine	ME
Koike, Dale	Texas, Austin	TX
Larisch, Sharon	Reed C	OR
Larson, S.	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN
Lavine, Roberta	Maryland, CollPk	MD
Lee, James	Illinois, Urbana	IL
Levine, Virginia	SUNY, Cortland	NY
Lopes, Angelica	SCarolina, Colmbia	SC
Lopez-Adorno, Pedro	CUNY, Hunter C	NY
Maier, Carol	Kent State U	OH
Nickel, Catherine	Nebraska, Lincoln	NE
O'Connor, Kevin	Colorado C	CO
Prieto, Antonio	Lehigh U	PA
Richards, Judith	Rockhurst C	MO
Roman-Lagunas, J.	Florida State U	FL

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Shannon, Robert	Saint Joseph's U	PA	
Sharpe, Peggy	Illinois, Urbana	IL	
Sigler, Carmen	San Jose State U	CA	
Snook, Margaret	Bridgewater S C	MA	
Sternbach, Nancy	Smith C	MA	
Sutherland-Meler, M.	Texas, Austin	TX	
Unruh, Vickie	Kansas, U of	KS	
Urioste, Donaldo	Calif. Lutheran U	CA	
Van Bodegraven, D.	Central U of Iowa	IA	
Weiss, Julian M.	Virginia, U of	VA	
Welden, Alicia	Tennessee, Martin	TN	
White, Steven	St Lawrence U	NY	
Yunis, Harvey	Rice U	TX	

HIRINGS TO TENURE

Ballon-Aguirre, E.	Arizona State U	AZ	Católica(PERU)
Gold, Hazel	Emory U	GA	Northwestern U
Gómez-Moriana, A.	Simon Fraser U	CAN	Montréal (CAN)
Lipski, John	New Mexico, U of	NM	Florida, U of
Ludmer, Josefina	Yale U	CT	N/A
McCracken, Ellen	UC, SntaBarbara	CA	MassU of, Amherst
Rodriquez, Ileana	Ohio State	OH	UC, San Diego
Romero, Hector	Indiana, S. Bend	IN	Appalachian S U
Saz, Sara	Indiana, Blmngtn	IN	Clemson U
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TO DIEP, MY LOVE, MY MUSE, my lover, my wife. I desire you. I dream of you. I will love you forever. Peter.

SAPPHO: WITH OR WITHOUT A PRIAMEL, you are my most beautiful thing. Love, *Emperor Norton.*

BETH, YOU'RE A GREAT MOM. I love you. Yer man, Jake.

TOM: KISSES AND HUGS to my favorite science officer. Happy Valentine's Day. Love, Sue.

HANK: HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY to a great daddy, husband, friend, and launderer. We love you! Love, B & L.

ZIG: I CAN'T WAIT TO COME HOME to you in our new house. I love you with all the madness in my soul ... With an ever-lasting kiss, Anna.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MOM. From Chi-town to L.A., yer the best. Love from your Green Frog.

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ADVENTUROUS, GOOD LOOKING, fit Sudamerican, SM, 40, Ph.D., college professor, living in the Washington, D.C. area, lover of the arts, seeks similar lover-companion. Box 185.

EMERITUS PROF ANTHROPOLOGY from New England. Now residing in Ft. Lauderdale. Widowed, 70s, Jewish, excellent health, financially secure, 5'10". Wish to divide time between fireplace weather and Florida tropics with down-to-earth, easy-going, contented, compatible lady. Share good music, interesting travel, zestful companionship. When you're nice, I'll make you laugh. When you're not, I'll hold you in my arms and wait it out. Box 186.

LITERARY SCHOLAR and adventurer seeks telephone relationship with smart, sensual, playful female. No in-person contact, no photos. Write for my number or send yours. Box 187.

CANTABRIDGIAN combinatorialist-to-be seeks humane haven. Dear sir, help a young mathematician philosophize as she walks by the Charles. Send a sprightly syllabus. Box 188.

RAYONNANTE FEMME PROF. de français et d'anglais aime le beau, le vrai, le naturel, créer ma vie, aider les autres, cherche l'inconnu–écrivez à boîte postale 362, Croton, NY 10520 où (914) 271-5644.

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YOU KNOW YOU'RE IN THE SOUTH when Jews use churches as landmarks for giving directions. Leftist SJF, Northerner, 30, hybrid academic/journalist/poet, coping with Christianity and grits, seeks SM under 40 somewhere between Atlanta and Durham for correspondence, conversation, commitment. Box 193.

PERSONALS

SWF, BOSTON-AREA, CULTURAL/SOCIAL historian, 40s, 5'9", slender, attractive, good-natured, outgoing. Enjoy hiking, camping, animals, classical music, travel, cafes. Seeks SM counterpart with liberal/left politics and sense of humor for friendship/commitment. Box 194.

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